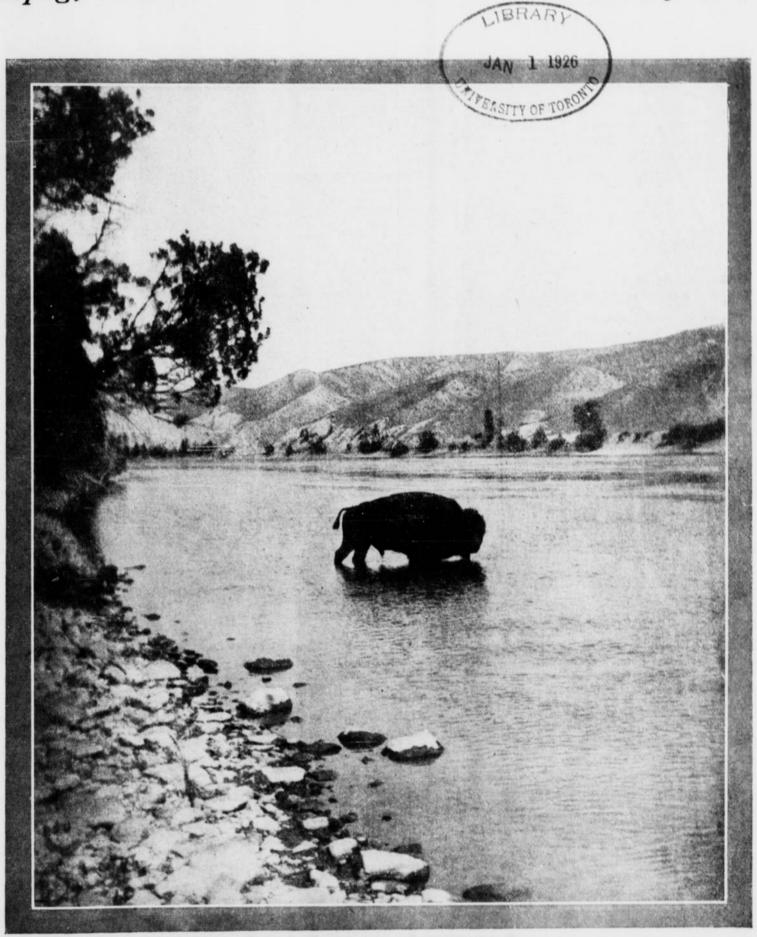
# THE GRAIN SUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000

January 27, 1926



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## Mrs. Gunn's Address

President of the United Farm Women of Alberta outlines the ideals towards which the organization strives

O the casual observer, the record of 1925 may not present features of special significance, but a careful analysis indicates that we have, in fact, passed successfully through a period of danger possibly greater than any in our history. In this connection, our Women's Section and the U.F.A. are inextricably inter-related. We have the same periods of expansion,

of renewed activity, and of increased interest, and the corresponding periods of lethargy and inactivity and depression. This latter condition is the one from which as an organization we are now just emerg-

In taking a bird'sview of the history of our move-ment, it would appear that seasonal changes, with which we are so familiar in our farming operations, are no less clearly defined in the development of group activity. There is the spring-time of the year, when we are stirred to fresh activity, when the plowing is done, and the seed is in the ground,

and new growth is presaged "in a multitude of germinating minds." Then follow the days of summer, with their orderly growth and development, and autumn we reach the apex of interest, and activity, and enterprise, and achievement. The harvest is garnered. The year's work is finished. But ahead lie the snows, and storms, and winds of winter, the cheerless days of reaction, and the long cold nights of apathy and indifference. In the rigor of these winter months, it is but to be expected that some of the ill and feeble will succumb. Others, fearful of the difficulties and dangers of this uninviting period, will crawl into caves and hibernate. But those in the full vigor of health will successfully combat the severity of the temperature and refuse to be cowed by blustering blizzards.

This inherent strength and vigor was unmistakably demonstrated in the federal election of the fall of 1925, when our people, at their period of greatest inactivity, reaffirmed with quiet deter-mination their continued adherence to the principle of democratic political

#### The Season of Hopefulness

As we take stock of our position at this time, we find we are at the close of a winter that has been long and severe. But everywhere are signs that yield quiet satisfaction. Already is apparent that impetus to new activity which comes with the lengthening days. The sunshine lures from their lairs the erstwhile hibernants.

And everywhere in the mind of our membership is apparent "that kindling of the imagination," which is ever the open sesame to still greater achieve-

The chief interest of our farm women this year has been concentrated on the institution of the egg and poultry pool. To that end our Central office gave valuable assistance during the organization months. We are proud of the fact that in this department as in others, Alberta has taken the lead, inasmuch as our egg and poultry pool is the first in the Dominion to function on a province-wide basis.

The pool has been in operation for three months. The difficulties incidental to the beginning of any enterprise of the kind are being cleared away. And now that the initial stages of organization and inception are over, two things stand out pre-eminently. First, that our membership must be increased and consolidated. Increased to ensure a large volume of business through pool channels, and consolidated to reduce handling charges to the lowest possible figure to the individual member. This will be our first objective in the coming year.

#### Educational Work Needed

The second has to do with the educational aspect of the industry. We find that (with notable We find exceptions) the poultry industry in Alberta is on a farm flock basis. The one great danger inherent in this position is that farm people will consider this side-line so unimthat its portant, possibilities from a strictly financial viewpoint will be quite disregarded. This has been its position, largely, up to the present time. We believe, how-ever, that the pool movement has developed a splendid field for educational work of a practical nature. Our farm women are becoming genuinely inter-

ested and keenly alive to its possibilities as a source of increased revenue for the farm home. To that end, it is desirable that practical poultry men should be available to give such information as members may require, in particular along the lines of proper housing, bred-to-lay flocks, food rations for winter eggs and various phases of marketing. We are gratified to know that the Department of Agriculture in Edmonton, is keenly alive to the situation and ton, is keenly alive to the situation and has begun educational work along the lines indicated.

History Being Made

We feel that just as our men "made history" in 1923 with the inception of the wheat pool, so have our women this year, through the organization of the egg and poultry pool, made possible a new era of increased interest and prosperity to rural homes.

For years our women have been studying the problems of education, and have ever manifested a sincere desire to ensure to all our rural children that education which will best fit them for "complete living." To my mind, however, the past year in this respect will stand out in after years as the particular time in which our women turned to those deeply, significant aspects of what constitutes education. These, Mrs. Parlby, in a thought compelling address to our last convention, termed, "not the outward and visible signs, but the inward and spiritual grace." In the words of Edmund Holmes, which Mrs. Parlby quoted in the same address: "The end of education is to produce, or at any rate to contribute to the production of good men and women; and the education given in the schools is useful, in exact proportion as it serves this end. I am not using the word good in the Sunday school sense. The good man as I understand the phrase, is a good son, a good brother, a good husband, a good father, a good citizen, a good wnsman, a good worker, servant, a good master. In fine, he is a good specimen of his kind, well grown and well developed, efficient on all the planes of his being, physical, mental, moral, spiritual. This conception of what constitutes useful education differs radically from the generally accepted view, but I believe that when it has been adequately submitted to the judgment of those whose opinion is worth having, it will not be seriously gain-said."

For a number of years we focussed attention on the public and secondary



Mrs. R. B. Gunn

#### SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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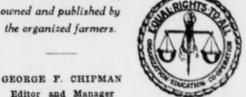
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# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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Editor and Manager



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> P. M. ABEL AMY J. ROE Associate Editors

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January 27, 1926

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# Our Ottawa Letter

Conservative opinion in East deplores Meighen's unsuccessful overtures to Progressives-Progressives urge despatch in dealing with nation's business-By H. E. M. Chisholm

TTAWA, Ont., Jan. 22.—From present indications it would present appear that the parliamentary crisis which threatened during the first week of the session to overthrow a government and to precipitate the Dominion into an almost inevitable further general election, is for the time being past. At the end of last week the government came up for a breathing space after having been sustained by the narrow majority of three, on a lack of confidence motion presented by Right Hon. Arthur Meighen; five Progressive members having voted for the amendment in question.

Over the week-end rumors were afloat that the ministry had simply been given a reprieve, and that wher the House resumed again on Monday last the official Conservative opposi-tion would renew its attack from a different but quite as dangerous an angle. As a result of these rumors the galleries were packed when the House resumed. But those who came in anticipation of another deadly struggle between the parties were deeply disappointed. The mover and the seconder of the address were permitted to go ahead without protest of any kind, and in the persons of J. C. Elliott, of West Middlesex, and L. Lacombe, of Laval-Two Mountains, performed their duties eloquently and

The speech of Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, in reply, was awaited with keen anticipation, but again those who were looking for blood were entirely disappointed. The leader of the official opposition is always interesting, always caustic and seldom gives praise of his opponents. On this occasion, however, his speech was much more moderate in character than usual, and the amendment which he submitted at the end of it was sadly lacking in

# Swedish Inventor Has New Oil Light

Claims Whiter and Much Cheaper Light Than Electric or Gas

Edison enabled us to enjoy the benefits of electric light, Count Welsbach's mantle made it possible to have the incandescent gas light, but it remained for a Swedish engineer, named Johnson, now living in Winnipeg, to devise a lamp that would burn ordinary, everyday beregged in and produce a everyday kerosene oil and produce 2 light said by the many scientists who een it to be whiter than elect The lamp is as simple to operate as the old style oil lamp, burns without odor, smoke or noise, and is proving a sensa-tion where oil light is needed.

Mr. Johnson offers to send a lamp on 10 days' free trial, and will even on 10 days' free trial, and will even give one to the first user in each locality who will help introduce it. A letter addressed to S. N. Johnson, 138 Portage Ave. East, Winnipeg, will bring full particulars about this wonderful new lamp. He has an interesting agency offer, too. either constructive or destructive quality. In the course of his speech he was forced to commend practically every item of the government's program, though he desired to make it plain that he had no confidence in the government which had submitted it. He approved of rural credits, though he was suspicious of any scheme which might bind the government to the task of future expense of collection, and rather favored a system in effect in the United States. He approved of the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway, but was personally of the opinion that a few million dollars might be spent beforehand in ascertaining, "the feasibility" of the project. The promise of the government to complete the road in the present in to complete the road in the present in-stance he designated as rank bribery.

In effect, the leader of the official opposition took but little exception to the program now before parliament, save in certain details. He wound up his speech by proposing the following amendment, or rather, the following rider, to the address:

"That the following words be added to the address: We desire respectfully to express the regret that the Speech from the Throne gives no indication of policy designed to enlarge the volume of employment in Canada, and particularly to give to the producers of farm products, coal and other primary products, the advantages they are, under present world conditions, entitled to enjoy in the markets of this country."

During the opening week of the session, when the fate of the government hung in the balance and Conservatives felt themselves to be very near indeed to power, there is no doubt that strong efforts were made inside and outside of the House to enlist the support of a sufficient number of Progressives to bring about the defeat of the ministry. Hon. Hugh Guthrie went so far as to promise that if Mr. Meighen were placed in office there would be no further election for a period of three years at least. Mr. Meighen himself, more than hinted that in such case there would be no general upward revision of the tariff.

It is not to be understood that the five men who voted for Mr. Meighen's amendment were influenced in any degree by the promises held out; they voted conscientiously on what was, after all, a constitutional matter presented to the House before the government's program of legislation had technically been presented. The courtship of Mr. Meighen and his party was unsuccessful, but it had a unsuccessful, reflex effect. Conservative papers in the East attacked him more or less bitterly for his so-called "bidding" for Progressive support, and warned him that such bidding would be re-garded as in the same class as his bid for French-Canadian support in the county of Bagot, through his famous sword-swallowing speech in Hamilton. The courtship is, therefore, off. And

Mr. Meighen's amendment is the best possible indication that he and his party have decided to stay by their old loves, the protectionists interests of the Dominion.

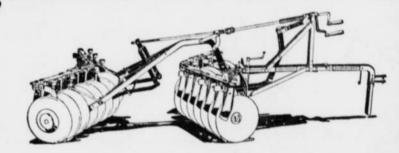
The government having been sustained on the first vote, Premier King immediately undertook the task of finding a seat. There are some who say that in delaying so long and in not taking advantage of the opening of fered to him in Bagot county, the prime minister has been over-punctil lious and has seriously embarrassed his party. That is as may be. In any case, Charles MacDonald, M.P. for Prince Albert, voluntarily placed his county in the hands of the prime minister, with the consent of his executive, nomination day being set for February 1, with polling day on Feb-ruary 15. Owing to the fact that Pro-gressives have decided not to oppose Premier King, it is quite probable that he will receive an acclamation, inasmuch as Mr. Meighen's statement with regard to his somewhat tentative policy in the matter of the Hudson Bay Railway, could not be calculated

to win any considerable support for a Conservative candidate. It is, in fact, taken for granted that on February 1 next, Premier King will be acclaimed. This is not the first time that a prime minister has been forced to go far afield to find a seat for himself.

The impression is, today, that at the conclusion of the present debate and after the taking of the division, which it is expected will give the government a majority of from eight to 10, there will be an adjournment of the House for a period of about a month, in order to permit Premier King to reconstruct his cabinet and to bring in some new blood. In the meantime, there have been many rumors of coalition. While there is no possibility for it there is a strong probability of some system of permanent co-operation being devised, whereby the Progressives and Laborites would be accorded the opportunity of reviewing government legislation beforehand.

Continued on Page 23

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# Announcing a New Radio Service

The best is none too good for Guide readers—We believe we have it in our new radio editor

ERHAPS no other one thing in this mechanical age has developed with the rapidity of radio. Before the war we marvelled at the crude imperfections of the wireless telegraphy of that time — Signor Marconi's youthful invention pressed into commercial service. War needs revealed its possibilities. A new science of radio was born and widely popularized within 10 years—so widely popularized

that it is estimated that today 40,000 homes into which The Guide enters, or one-half of our total number of subscribers have a radio

set. With half of our readers radio fans, and half the remainder already in the first stage of infection from bites by the radio bug, The Guide feels that the time has come to procure the services of the best radio expert available and to

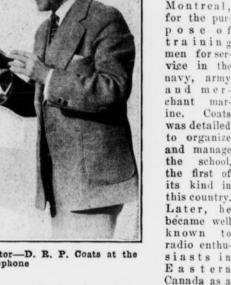
give him a free hand in conducting the biggest and brightest radio department printed in any farm journal anywhere. That is what we have proceeded to do. Beginning with the issue of February 3, D. R. P. Coats, manager of the Radio Department of the Manitoba Government Telephone System, and the popular announcer of CKY will start this new radio department in The Guide.

Now let's tell you something about Mr. Coats. He was born at Gravesend, England, on March 23, 1892. Commencing the study of signalling methods in 1908, he joined the British School of Telegraphy, London, at the end of 1910, where he practiced all the European systems of manual and automatic telegraphy, including submarine cable and wireless. At the end of 1911, he was sent to Canada by the Pacific Cable Board, to work on their trans-continental line.

In 1913, he joined the Canadian Marconi Company and went to sea. A shipwreck early in 1914 placed him in the, then, select circle of "S.O.S." men. At sea when the war commenced, he applied for and was appointed to a

ship in the fleet of merchantmen which carried the first Canadian contingent to Great Britain. His adventures, in horseboats, barges and Atlantic liners would make an interesting story, though they are outside the scope of this brief biography. In May, 1915, his vessel, the "Morwenna," was chased, shelled, and torpedoed by a German submarine, the Canadian ship's crew of 29 suffer-ing one killed and four wounded.

1916, the shortage of s k i l l e d w ireless operators necessitated the opening of an instruction school at Montreal, for the purpose of training men for service in the navy, army and mer chant mar-Coats ine. was detailed to organize and manage the school, the first of its kind in this country. Later, he became well known to radio enthusiasts in Eastern



The Guide's new Radio editor—D. R. P. Coats at the microphone

popular lecturer. His broadcasting ex-perience commenced in 1920. In 1921, he was appointed publicity manager of the Marconi Co. of Canada, and started the first Canadian publication devoted exclusively to radio. In August, 1922, Mr. Coats left the Marconi Co. and came to Winnipeg. When CKY offici-ally commenced broadcasting regular programs, in March, 1923, Mr. Coats was appointed program director and

It is fitting that the Winnipeg station should have pioneered many new de-partures in Canadian broadcasting. CKY led the way in introducing radio talks for farmers, university lectures, rebroadcasting of long distance programs and several other important features. Mr. Coats has patented an instructional device for use in electrical and radio schools and has invented a method of teaching astronomy by radio. Those who visited the radio show at Winnipeg last fall will remember seeing demonstrations of his "Stellagraf" system. Mr. Coats' faculty of guessing what the public wants, will earn for The Guide radio department the reputation that CKY enjoys.

#### Figure Puzzle Contest LAST CALL READERS

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to win one. It only takes a hour or two to solve the puzzle. You have the same chance of winning a prize by entering now as you would have done had you sent in your solution the day the contest opened. The last picture of the Figure Puzzle will be found in the January 13 issue of The Guide.

The Contest Department will accept answers which are in the Post Office and post-marked February 1. Anything mailed on that date will be accepted.

#### Announcement of Correct Answer

It will be a few days after the contest closes before all returns will have been completed, but the correct answer to the Figure Puzzle will be published in either the February 10 or February 17 issue of The Guide. Watch for this announcement.

# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 27, 1926

Well Merited Approval

By unanimous resolutions, the U.F.M. convention at Brandon, and the U.F.A. convention at Calgary, voiced their approval and endorsation of the record of the Bracken government in Manitoba and the Greenfield-Brownlee government in Alberta. These two governments, both of which must soon appeal to the public in general elections, have had very difficult tasks to perform, and have generally acquitted themselves most creditably. Both governments came into power without previous experience to find the treasury depleted and expenditure greatly in excess of revenue. Both in Manitoba and Alberta there has been very marked economy in the provincial administration during the past four years, and the financial condition of both provinces has vastly improved since the present administrations took

In Alberta a provincial election must be held during the present year, while in Manitoba the election is not expected until some time later. An opportunity will be afforded to the citizens of both provinces to register their approval of government efficiency. Neither the Bracken government nor the Brownlee government have played party politics. In fact, there is no good reason whatever why partisan politics should be played as a game in provincial affairs. There is really no outstanding difference between the various parties in the prairie provinces in regard to the administration of purely provincial matters. It would be setting an excellent example to Canada at large if party politics could be abolished in provincial matters and candidates elected upon their record and ability, in support of governments which have demonstrated their capability in administering the affairs of the provinces.

#### Those British Precedents

There is an old saying about people who are "more royalist than the king." There are people like that in Canada-especially around Ottawa. Mr. Meighen is one of them. When the political circumstances seem to demand it he worships reverently before the altar of tradition. He speaks ecstatically of the principles of British constitutional government; he becomes far more enamored of those principles than ever the creators of them have been. In his resolution of no confidence in the government at Ottawa, he stated that the attempted continuance in office of the Liberal party was "a violation of the principles and practice of British constitutional govern-We believe Mr. Meighen knows better, but the occasion was one which seemed to demand that he be more British than the English.

The allegation is nonsense; the plain truth is that British political parties, like political parties elsewhere, practiced the art of clinging to office just as long as parliament would let them. We have taken the trouble to look up the record and here are a few examples, since the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832. What happened before that doesn't matter:

In 1835 the Conservative government of Sir Robert Peel, being in a minority in the House, went to the country. The election gave the Liberals a majority of 107, but Peel continued in office for some months although defeated several times in the House. Lord Melbourne, in 1841, met parliament with a minority of 81, and did not resign until defeated on a motion of want of con-

fidence. The election of 1847 put the Liberals in a minority in parliament, but they clung to office for five years, when the Conservatives took office. The election of 1852 put the Conservatives in a minority, but they continued in office until defeated on the budget, which, by the way, was Disraeli's first budget. The election of 1857 gave the Liberals a majority of 79, but in the next year Palmerston resigned, the Conservatives took office and held it for over a year despite their minority in the House. In the election of 1859 the Liberals came back with a majority of 43, but the Conservative government met parliament and was defeated in the vote on the address.

The Liberal government in 1866 met parliament with a majority of 67, but in the early stages of the session it was defeated. and the Conservatives took office. though in a substantial minority in the House this Conservative government passed the important franchise act of 1867. It was defeated in April, 1868, on a motion by Gladstone, on Irish affairs, but the government hung on till November, when the elections gave the Liberals a majority of 128. Disraeli, who was prime minister, resigned without meeting parliament, and set the precedent which Mr. Meighen apparently thinks is equivalent to a divine command. Gladstone followed the precedent after the election of 1874, and Disraeli did the same thing after the election of 1880.

Lord Salisbury, had no such respect for precedent. He was prime minister when the election of 1885 gave the Liberals a big majority. He met parliament, and in the debate on the address, he stated that his government would resign as soon as it was assured it did not "possess the support of the House." It was defeated on the vote on the address and the Liberals took office. The Salisbury government was also heavily defeated in the election of 1892, but it met parliament and did not resign until defeated on a motion of want of confidence, moved by Asquith.

Since 1892 Liberal governments have had to rely upon the support of Irish home rulers and Labor members as against Conservatives, and they never hesitated because a combination of all the other parties in the House would mean their defeat. Nor did Mr. Baldwin hesitate when he knew that a combined Labor and Liberal vote would defeat him after the election of 1923. He held office until parliament assured him his

government had not its support.

Despite Mr. Meighen, therefore, in the main, British constitutional practice has been for a government to continue until parliament has declared want of confidence in it, and that is precisely what the King government is doing. We hold no brief for the King government, but as long as it can command the confidence of parliament, constitutional practice, common sense and public well-being alike declare that it should carry on. It is also high time Canadian public men took notice of the realities of political development instead of keeping their eyes glued on the past.

#### The Elevator Question

It requires a high degree of moral courage on the part of prominent leaders in the farmers' movement, to oppose what, for the moment, may be extremely popular. H. W. Wood, president of the U.F.A., at the convention in Calgary, last week, displayed courage in opposing the demand for the immediate acquisition of wide-spread country elevator facilities by the Alberta pool. No

pool member will question the sincerity of Mr. Wood or of the members of the pool board in Alberta, and it is gratifying that he received a vote of confidence on the policy being followed by the pool board.

Mr. Wood put it quite plainly when he intimated that one of the greatest dangers the pool is facing is the over-enthusiasm of honest and sincere pool members, who are anxious to force the pool boards to move faster than good business judgment will warrant. There will, of necessity, be a great many important phases of pool development, the full details of which cannot be broadcasted. Pool members must rely in a very large masure upon the wisdom and sound business judgment of the officers and directors whom they have elected to conduct their business. The pools have, in an incredibly short space of time, developed the greatest farmer-owned marketing agency in the world. Of necessity that system cannot yet be perfect in all its details. The results already achieved have given satisfaction to the great majority of pool members. Friends of the pool everywhere are watching its operation with the keenest interest and hoping that nothing will be done to prevent it becoming a great permanent success.

Very wisely Mr. Wood pointed out that the perfecting of such a huge system could not be brought about in one day or in one year. It required time, and might require a number of years. The three pool boards are studying the elevator problem. It is a huge financial undertaking to acquire elevators at every shipping point, and the boards will not enter upon that undertaking lightly. In the meantime, as we have pointed out before, no pool member is suffering, because all the elevator companies are handling pool wheat on a generally satisfactory basis. The pools are accumulating large reserves in cash to be used for the acquisition of elevators, when the time is deemed ripe for that purpose. Nothing is lost by taking time for careful study and consideration, whereas there may be heavy losses and great regrets from hasty action.

#### Manitoba Rural Credits

In his address to the delegates representing 74 rural credit societies in the province, recently, Premier Bracken spoke very frankly. The maximum amount loaned to farmers under the rural credit system was \$3,000,000, of which \$2,500,000 is still outstanding, and of this amount at least \$700,-000 will be a total loss. There are 4,000 farmers holding these rural credit loans, and 45,000 farmers in the province who are not participating, yet the loss on the rural credit system must be sustained by the whole province.

Manitoba's experience with rural credits has not been a happy one. The general deflation following the war is accountable for a good deal of the trouble in the rural credit system, but poor management of a number of local societies and weak supervision on the part of the late government was an equal, if not greater, contributing factor. Mr. Bracken spoke quite wisely in declaring that the rural credit system could only be maintained permanently if it could stand upon its own feet and pay its own way. Otherwise it would be a bonus system.

There is plenty of cheap money available for rural credits, but it is necessary to establish machinery for extending the credits which will protect not only the government but the borrower as well. In some way such a system can be worked out. It has been done in other countries and there is no good reason why it cannot be done in Manitoba. Short-time agricultural credit in this country costs the agricultural industry more than any other industry which is an unfair discrimination. Agriculture for its proper development will require a large amount of credit for many years to come. It is essential that that credit be at the lowest possible cost and that the system be administered so that it will be self-sustaining.

There seems a prospect that the Dominion government will come forward with a workable proposal for using the national credit to provide funds for agricultural development at a very low cost. Undoubtedly in such a system the task of administration will fall largely upon the provinces. It may be that this will afford an opportunity to put the rural credits system of Manitoba upon a sound footing, after wiping off the losses that have been met with.

#### Revolt Beginning in U.S.

It is becoming more and more apparent that the highly-protective tariff system by which the United States has set out to make everybody prosperous, is not giving universal satisfaction. A recent indication of the dissatisfaction was a declaration by Hon. Arthur Capper, Republican senator of Kansas, that there should be a radical downward revision of the tariff at the present session of Congress. Senator Capper was chairman of the farm bloc in the last Congress, and is a publisher of influential farm journals. He says that the farmers in the middle west feel that they are getting the short end of the tariff stick, and that the interests of New England and the eastern manufacturers are deriving the chief benefit from the present protective tariff. further states that the resentment of the farmers is so bitter that the whole protec-

tive system may be overthrown unless there are general tariff reductions.

Senator Capper professes himself a protectionist, and believes in the protective system, but he considers that it has been overdone and that there should be an all-round reduction, with considerable additions to the free list. It is merely another recognition of the economic fact that no nation can lift itself by its own boot straps, nor is it possible by legislation to make every-body prosperous, although it is quite possible to make some prosperous at the expense of others.

Wheat Export Duty

There are a number of enthusiasts in Canada, who seem convinced that the Canadian people can make themselves prosperous by imposing export duties upon those products of which we produce a large surplus. They seem to be carried away with the idea that if we put a heavy export duty upon our surplus, it will force the development of manufacturing institutions over-night sufficient to carry on all the manufacturing processes at home. There are a number of advocates of an export duty on wheat, who contend that it will develop our flour-milling industry to an enormous degree, increase employment and bring greater prosperity Canada.

At the U.F.A. convention last week, H. W. Wood sounded a timely warning upon this subject, when he pointed out that an export duty on wheat would glut the Canadian market and reduce the price which the farmer receives for his wheat by several cents per bushel. It should not require very keen vision to realize that an export duty on wheat would put Canadian wheat on the bargain counter in the home market. Bargain counter goods never bring the highest price. The world's markets must be kept open for Canadian wheat in order that

the producer may get the full value of his product, and the grain growers are well advised in fighting every proposal to place any kind of an embargo on the exportation of our chief agricultural product.

Mr. King is to enter parliament by the Prince Albert gate on the Liberal and Progressive chargers. Outside all is calm and peaceful. Inside Mr. Meighen lies in wait for the premier with his club ready and his sword sharp. In a few weeks the battle will begin.

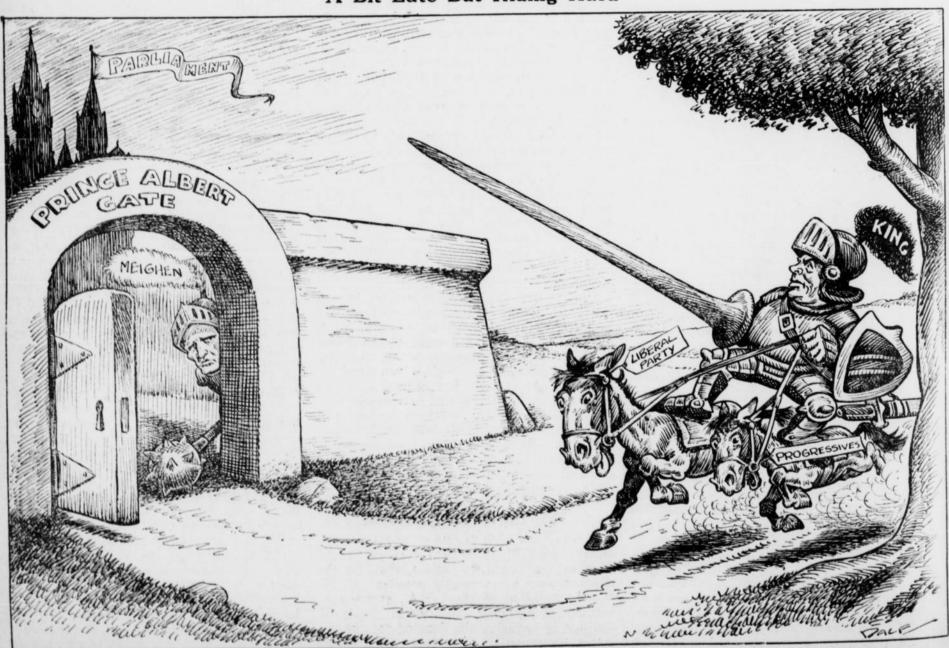
The row in the Railway Commission over the reduction of the Pacific Coast rates on wheat is settled for the time being. The board divided evenly on the appeal so the rates stand but are to be considered again on the whole question of equalization.

Hon. Robert Rogers, M.P., speaking in the House, on January 21, said that every member of the House knew that the chairman of the Railway Commission, Judge McKeown, "had directions to do and give certain decisions concerning cases." He refused to say anything further. Mr. Rogers should not take advantage of his protection as a member of parliament to make charges against a public servant unless he is prepared to substantiate them. The public will expect Mr. Rogers to make good his accusation or retract.

While there is much criticism of conditions at Ottawa, the general feeling at present seems to be that the Progressives have come through with rather more credit than either of the old parties.

It may not be pleasant for a government to be forced to live up to its professions. But if the government were honest there would be no need to apply force.

#### A Bit Late But Riding Hard



Sir Knight (somewhat out of breath): "Od's bodikins! If these two noble chargers perchance seek diverse paths, verily I am undone



# Alberta Farmers' Parliament

gates and visitors in attendance, the eighteenth annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, held at Calgary, January 19 to 22, was one of the most interesting and satisfactory gatherings in the history of that organization. While there was no one outstanding issue to be decided, each day's program had its items of special interest. As is usual at the Alberta convention, the greater part of the four days was spent in the consideration of resolutions, and the debating talent which U.F.A. work has developed was exercised so freely that even after a time limit of

motion that the question be now put.

The chief accomplishment of the organization during the past year was the successful launching of three new marketing pools, for the sale of live-stock, dairy produce, poultry and eggs. The securing of the necessary number of contracts to bring these pools into operation was an enormous task, and in throwing their energies into this work the officials of the U.F.A. were compelled in some measure to neglect the

three minutes had been imposed on

speakers, the discussion in almost every

case was only brought to an end by a

organization work of the association itself with the result that the membership for 1925 showed a falling off of about 2,000 compared with 1924. The total paid-up at Central office on November 30 last being 11,079.

A feature of the convention which was highly appreciated by the delegates was a series of addresses on co-operation by Prof. C. R. Fay, an international authority on the subject, formerly of Cambridge University, England, and now professor of Economic History, at Toronto University. Several members of the Alberta government were present and gave information to the convention when resolutions affecting their departments were under discussion. At the final session on Friday evening, Premier Brownlee made his first apevening, pearance at a U.F.A. convention as head of the government, and was given a most enthusiastic reception when he discussed the affairs of the province.

Many of the delegates arrived in Calgary on the day before the convention and 700 members and friends of the U.F.A. took part in a very enjoyable social and dance held in the Hudson's Bay store, on Monday evening. the convention opened at 930 on Tuesday morning, more than 500 registered delegates and a large number of visitors were in their seats, at the Central United Church, and President H. W. Wood got business under way so exthat the provincial and civic dignitaries, who were on the program for addresses of welcome had not arrived when that part of the program was reached.

Hugh Critchlow, of Barrhead, was elected chairman of the convention.

H. W. Wood then delivered his tenth annual address as president of the U.F.A., which was received with enthusiastic applause. A report of the president's address is given on another page.

Three new pools successfully launched---President Wood makes important declaration on elevator policy of Alberta pool

Lient.-Governor Dr. W. Egbert, was warmly received when he addressed words of welcome to the convention.

Hon. R. G. Reid, provincial treasurer, acting for Premier Brownlee, who he said would be present later in the convention, brought greetings and a message of good will from the provincial government, and Mayor Webster, on behalf of the city of Calgary, suitably expressed the pleasure of the citizens in having the U.F.A. once more in their midst.

Mrs. R. B. Gunn, president of the U.F.W.A., then delivered her annual address, which is reported on another page.

Small Decrease in Membership

The report of the Board of Directors read by Vice-president H. E. G. H. Scholefield, showed that there had been a small decrease in membership during the past year, which was partly attributed to the fact that attention had been deflected from association organization work by the intensive campaigns for members put on by the various co-operative marketing pools. The U.F.A. paper was reported to have been of valuable assistance to the association and plans were to be laid before the convention for still further increasing its usefulness.

Satisfaction was expressed in the fact that in the recent federal election the U.F.A. had proved itself to be the strongest political force in Alberta. Reference was also made in the report to the desirability of maintaining the closest possible relatons between the U.F.A. and the pools, of which there are now four in operation, marketing wheat, eggs and poultry, livestock and dairy produce. The report was adopted without discussion.

An interesting report on the Junior Work of the U.F.A., was given by Donald Cameron, Junior president. An important part of the work of the Juniors was the Young Peoples' Week, at the University. Seventeen new Junior groups were organized during the year, most of these being the result of an organization trip made by Mr. Cameron.

The afternoon session opened with reports from committees appointed by the Board of Directors, outlining the work done during the year, in connection with the U.F.A. newspaper, banking and credit and transportation questions. These reports, which were adopted without discussion, indicated that resolutions would be introduced later in the convention covering the recommendations which they contained.

Denies Undue Influence of Companies J. W. Ward, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, reported upon the work of that body during the past year. Among other accomplishments of the national farmers' organization, he said the council had succeeded in inducing the federal finance minister to dis-

tribute to the provincial governments the surplus funds from the Canada Wheat Board of 1919, Alberta's share amounting to \$112,000. Mr. Ward strenuously denied reports which have been circulated that the farmers' companies dominated the council, pointing out that the two big commercial companies had only eight representatives at a council meeting compared with 25 from the provincial economic and Educational Associations. The secretary of the council satisfactorily answered a number of questions, and after remarks had been made by delegates as to the valuable work done by the council, the report was unanimously adopted.

The reports having all been disposed of, the convention proceeded to the consideration of resolutions, of which there were 84 printed in the program beside 13 to go before the U.F.A. meeting, and others to be introduced by the resolutions' committee.

H. C. McDaniel, on behalf of the Central board, moved an amendment to the constitution providing that the three members who, with the president and vice-president of the U.F.W.A., form the executive of the organization, be elected by the Central board instead of by the annual convention. Mr. McDaniel said the Central board was a large body which could only be collected together at a great expense, and had to delegate its authority to the executive. It was therefore desirable that the board should have some voice in selecting the executive.

in selecting the executive.

Charles Egger, Lake Thelma, opposed the change, he pointed out that the board was elected by the district associations and not by the annual convention, and claimed that the executive should be elected by the convention and be representative of the membership as a whole. H. F. Spencer, district director for Macleod constituency, said the board was not unanimous on the subject, and personally he was opposed to the change.

Geo. Bevington, a member of the executive, said he also was opposed to the amendment, and thought the executive should be elected by the convention.

A request was made that President H. W. Wood should state the position of the board, but it was suggested that this would put the president in an embarrassing position, and on a vote being taken it was decided by a large majority not to ask for a statement from Mr. Wood. The proposed amendment was defeated.

With the object of enlarging the area in which sugar beets can be grown for the new sugar factory, at Raymond, a resolution from the Lethbridge Federal Constituency Association was moved by Frank Leavitt, of Glenwood, that the C.P.R. be asked to build the

projected branch line from Cardston to Glenwood this year.

Mr. Leavitt, said the factory could handle double the quantity of beets manufactured last year, and that if the new line was assured, 1,800 acres of beets would be produced in the territory to be served.

Thomas Acheson, general agricultural agent of the C.P.R., endorsed Mr. Leavitt's statement, and said it would be a good thing to pass the resolution and wire it at once to Montreal, where the C.P.R. board of directors would be sitting in a few days to decide on the construction program for the year. There were a number of other branch lines urgently needed, and he did not know whether it would be possible to build this line at once, the resolution, however, might help.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and at once wired to the president of the C.P.R.

Fay Proves Popular

At the evening session, A. B. Claypool, occupied the chair, An address by Prof. C. R. Fay, of Toronto University, on Agricultural Co-operation—A World Movement, was the feature of the session, and a crowded audience there enjoyed a most informing and inspiring address.

Resolutions were then again taken A motion asking that the Central office furnish a list of the secretaries of all the locals to any secretary asking for it, for the purpose of facilitating trading between locals, was defeated by an almost unanimous vote.

A. Rafn, Bon Accord, moved a resolution recommending that U.F.A. literature be printed in foreign languages, and that the directors appoint subdirectors who spoke foreign languages to assist in organization work where necessary. The desirability of carrying the work of the U.F.A. into non-English-speaking districts was strongly urged by several delegates, including Mike Nowakowsky, of Mundare; Carl Axelson and H. O. Braden, director for Vegreville constituency. Mr. Braden Vegreville constituency. Mr. Braden suggested, however, that directors should be left to use their own discretion as to the sub-director they should appoint.

An amendment inserting the words "may," before the words "sub-directors," was adopted, and the resolution was then carried.

From Camrose local came a resolution, that members for their own convenience be allowed to sign special authorization slips wherever they were members of the various pools, directing the pools to pay their dues to the U.F.A., and deduct the amount from the proceeds of their crops or other product. The resolution was carried

almost unanimously.

Wednesday Morning Session

Resolutions were the order of the day when the convention resumed on

Wednesday morning.

Resolutions complimentary to both
Ex-Premier Greenfield and Premier
Brownlee, were unanimously adopted,
with loud applause, at the instance of
Continued on Page 19

# President Wood's Address

EPORTS presented to the annual convention of the U.F.A. at Calgary, last week, showed the membership in all branches to be about 13,000 as compared with 15,000 a year ago. The financial statement showed a surplus of over \$500 and the official organ had a surplus of over \$800.

W. Wood presented his tenth presidential address. At the outset he expressed his appreciation of the honor conferred upon him, and the following are outstanding extracts from his

address: "During the past decade, while we have had within our organization all variations of ideas and opinions as to what we wanted to accomplish, and the practical methods to pursue, there has never been a time when the dominant spirit has not been true to the ideal of social reform, or when the endeavor of the organization has not been to pursue sane and practical methods. While it is hard to clearly visage an ideal, it is much more difficult to formulate practical difficult to formulate practical methods of achieving that ideal. A trail through social confusion to social order has never been blazed. Through this encircling jungle to the higher open ground beyond, social forces must find their way. For any element of the masses to mobilize themselves into a social force for constructive purposes is a difficult undertaking within itself, but for that force to get correct bearings and define practical plans of procedure in a constructive program is much more difficult. To this latter task especially, has the U.F.A. bent its efforts during the last

ten years. "Many difficulties have been encountered. We had no precedent by which to be guided. Confusion of thought and even conflict of opinion were encountered at practically every step of progress. Perhaps one of the most difficult barriers to progress has been the conflict between dogmatic ideas of making arbitrary social adjustments, as against the idea of the slower method of gradual but systematic construction under the broad guidance of well-defined natural laws. The idea that there are short-cuts to industrial and social adjustments has long been a popular one, and is still tenaciously held by a great number of sincere reformers, but is gradually, though slow-ly, giving way to the more practical, constructive one. To this idea the U.F.A. has steadily held during the past decade, though not without seri-

ous opposition. "In the two major enterprises we have inaugurated during that time, namely the political movement and the wheat pool, we have tried in both instances to adhere to the principles of practicability, though there has been and still is more or less inclination to pursue impractical methods for the purpose of achieving quick results. However, I think the more practical idea is not only holding the ascendency, but is gradually gaining ground.

The Political Field "In 1919 our organization decided to enter the field of active politics. During the life of our present political system, many new political parties have sprung up. Most of them, after a brief career, have died, but some, by drawing the remaining vitality from discredited older parties, have flour-ished for a longer time. Some of these new parties have sprung out of current popular issues, others have been organized on the basis of some particular school of thought, teaching that social adjustments can be arbitrarily made. These have lived longer, but only as isolated voices crying in the wilderness. In recent times not a few farmer parties have come into existence, usually at the expense of the death of the mother organizations that gave them birth. The lives of these were brief, if not entirely inglorious. .

"At the beginning, the idea that impressed itself, probably more than

U.F.A. President encourages members to keep up work

any other, was that of earrying on our activities in a democratic This was made possible by extending our organization machinery and adapting it to that particular purpose. This we did, and so far as I am aware, ours is the only political movement in existence that is systematically organ-ized, and operated in a thoroughly democratic manner.

"The next thing of vital importance was a suitable basis on which to found our movement. This we also found to be in our organization and at its base. This was an industrial interest that was common to all members. Platforms of political parties, written on current issues or dogmatic opinions, will come and go till political parties on that kind of basis pass out of existence, but agriculture will go on down the centuries and ages as long as man eats food and wears cloth-Each recurring year of indus-



H. W. Wood

trial development and social progress makes it more incumbent on those responsible for this great industrial interest to become more and more efficient in dealing directly with agriculture, and more intelligent in speaking for that interest, in the adjustment of relationships with other interests in industrial construction. .

Invited Co-operation

"With a sincere desire that this destructive conflict be eliminated from industrialism, the U.F.A. has invited the co-operation of kindred interests to that end. In the political field, we invite any legitimate interest, distinct from agriculture, to send their own selected representatives of that interest, to meet our own in dealing with the problems of adjustment and construction, as well as the inauguration of economy and efficiency in govern-ment. We are making this appeal, especially in provincial affairs, not because of a greater necessity in this field but because the problems involved in bringing order out of confusion are much simpler in the provincial than in the federal field. While we have reason to be encouraged in the hope that the more responsible elements of citizenry are giving this appeal serious and not unfriendly consideration, there is much opposition to it from others. This opposition comes principally from those who have some kind of personal interest, either direct or indirect, in party politics. I would not say that this opposition is by any means entirely insincere or unfair, but it is hard for a mind influenced by personal interest or ambitions, to be altogether unbiased when that interest is being in any way interfered with. I regret that this attitude of mind has been quite manifest in much of the criticism of our movement.

"Even after we had decided to enter the field as an industrial class group, quite a few unorganized farmers refused their support, and even some of our own members remained with the ancient flesh pots. of Alberta there was a widespread opinion that we were building our house on shifting sand, and that the first little political gale would strew its wreckage over the political desert. The gale came, but the wreckage did not materialize.

"The next day of judgment has been set for next summer, when a political Jove is expected to appear, riding the raging clouds, circling and hurling his thunderbolts against our house, until it is no more. Whether or not the noble spectacle is to be filmed I am not informed, but till then our house stands.

"In the meantime our own people who were doubtful at first, are getting a clearer understanding of what is involved. Faith in and loyalty to the movement is increasing. But considering the attitude of some of our own members and those most closely allied to agriculture, I doubt that we have justification in too severely eriticizing the attitude of other citizens. It seems to be a human characteristic to turn slowly from old things to new. . .

Inter-class Co-operation

"There is a beginning of this interclass co-operation in the affairs of the government of Alberta, and the U.F.A. inviting the co-operation of other We believe our interests can be better served by that kind of government, and we believe that all other legitimate interests can be equally well served. If it is selfishness in us, we want all to participate equally in that selfishness. We want to make our best possible contribution to making conditions better, and we want all to do the same. We are ready to assume our part of the responsibility: we ask others to assume theirs.

"We know it will be a slow process, but all processes have to have a beginning and we believe that much good can be accomplished even at the beginning. We also know that the work of industrial construction must be done primarily in the industrial field, but much supplementary work can be done in the political field, and perhaps the easiest place to start our co-operative efforts to that end would be in provincial

government.

"In 1923, we organized the Alberta Wheat Pool. This was on the basis of a voluntary five-year contract, and the first year's handling made it the largest wheat pool of its kind ever organized up to that time. In 1924, the three prairie provinces, together, organized the Canadian Wheat Pool, and notwithstanding a short crop, the wheat handled was more than double that of 1923. With a better yield and an increased membership in 1925, the amount of pool deliveries will more than double those of the previous year.

The Pooling Movement

"The organization of the Alberta Wheat Pool is the greatest co-operative effort the U.F.A. has ever undertaken in the industrial field. The livestock pool, the dairy pool and the poultry pool are organized and just coming into action. So far as Alberta is concerned, this, to my mind, represents the begin-ning of intelligent dealing with the most vital problems in industrialism at the present time: namely, the establishment of the right relationship of prices. The right relationship of prices is the great

balancing influence, without which incannot function efficiently. While there are many things involved in establishing and maintaining this relationship, one thing that is primary, and absolutely necessary, is that the producers of raw, or unfinished products develop just as much salesmanship efficiency in disposing of those products as manufacturers have in disposing of as manufacturers have in disposing of finished products. The fact that the farmer, the great producer of raw materials under modern development, always asks the buyer the price he will pay, is a clear indication of his utter lack of salesmanship efficiency. further fact that farmers, along with all other consumers, always ask the seller the price at which he will sell finished products, clearly indicates why there is and can be no stability in the relationship of prices, even though it may get right occasionally. Realizing that largely because of our inefficiency in dealing with the prices of our own products, agriculture is the lame man of industrialism, we have determined to cure that lameness and develop the vigor in agriculture necessary to enable it to take its proper place in a real industrial system. Exactly the same fundamental principles were involved in our decisions to do this that were involved in our decisions in regard to political action. Politically, as farmers, our interests were all the same, but there was no political co-operation among ourselves. As individuals, we divided our votes between two warring camps that were fighting for political We had no citizenship supremacy. efficiency, and made no contribution to ensure our political well-being. It was not a matter of selling our votes too cheap; we were simply throwing them

way.
Weakness of Individualism "In disposing of our farm products, we have been acting almost as foolishly. In regard to our wheat especially, while, sellers, we have been acting as individuals, there has been the highest degree of organized efficiency among the buvers. We have had no power to negotiate prices. As a consequence this product has often been bought from us at prices below the cost of produc-We were not, as in polities, dividing ourselves into two warring groups against each other. We simply refused to co-operate in protection of our prices. Our false political training had led us to hope that in some mysterious way the prices of our products would be protected by some kind of legislation, to be enacted at some unknown time by one of the two warring parties, between which our own forces were about equally divided. We waited and hoped till dire necessity forced us to do some thinking. A little thinking is fatal to a great amount of mental delusion. The supreme delusion that industrial distress, brought about by industrial inefficiency, could ever be cured by any action, legislative or otherwise, of either of two warring political parties, is very quickly dispelled by a very small amount of

selling raw products and no efficiency in buying ready-for-consumption products, there is great efficiency in buying raw products and in selling finished products. While at each end of industrialism, prices are dealt with inefficiently, in the middle they are dealt with efficiently. This mixed condition of efficiency and inefficiency in dealing with prices in industrialism, destroys the straight line of the level of prices that should exist, and must exist, if industrialism as a whole is to function normally and efficiently. Inefficiency occupies each end of this line, and efficiency the middle. Efficiency gradually raises the middle to higher levels in both buying and selling, until the inefficiency at neither end can make the grade.

Industrial Deformity "When this deformed industrial con dition becomes acute by reducing the remuneration for primary production below cost, and raising the prices to

# Britain Bars Boraxed Bacon

and of borax in particular, which is the only preservative used by Canadian packers, has been a controversial one at various Before considering its direct relationship to our present methods and to the possible effects prevention of its use will have on our trade, I would like to define the sense in which I use the term-"bacon"-and also outline the present method of ship-

"Bacon" used in reference to export, covers the various export cuts: Wiltshires, Cumberlands, hams, shoulders, etc. Our present modes of shipment are: One, packed in boxes with borax; the other, packed in bales without borax. Practically all our cuts go forward in boxes with the exception of Wiltshires. This cut is probably divided half in boxes and half in bales at the present time. Shipment in boxes consists of packing the bacon in heavy wooden cases with a capacity of 600 to 700 pounds, and dusting the surface of the meat lightly with borax, prior to placing in the box. Pressure is then applied to force the meat firmly into place.

Shipment in bales consists simply in wrapping the sides first in cheesecloth and then in heavy burlap. Light rope being tied round the package to hold the sides (generally four in number) firmly in place. No borax is used.

in brief, are the present These, methods of exporting bacon.

#### Why Borax is Used

The reasons are several and easy of explanation. The Englishman's taste is most fastidious, demanding a very mild, delicate flavor in his bacon. He is accustomed to this in his homecured product, and unless the imported is closely similar, the result is a big diminution in consumption.

There is also the distance of market to be considered, several weeks elapsing before the product finally reaches the consumer in the Old Country.

Coupled with the great distance were inadequate shipping facilities, slow service on land and water, and lack of refrigeration. Still another factor necessary of solution is the seasonal deliveries of live hogs. Instead of constant supply during each month of the year, the runs are concentrated over a few months.

Thus we find the packer faced with four problems, all of vital importance to the successful exportation of bacon cuts: (1) He must meet the demands of the English taste; (2) Overcome the great distance from market: (3) Cope with inadequate shipping facilities; (4) Find some means of spreading his concentrated supply over a greater portion of the year.

The use of borax was an easy solution of these problems, experimenta-tion proving that it had the least noticeable effect on the meat of any preservative.

Lends Itself to Abuses

Great as the usefulness of borax is, it has i's limitations and entails some disadvantages. A study of the abuses of borax is interesting.

Speculation in bacon at times of low prices and consequent holding for higher values has probably been the chief abuse. Because it was boraxed, bacon, during periods of low prices, instead of going in to direct consumption was held in store. This specula-tion or purchasing of product, not only for current needs, but for a considerable period ahead, has been at times reflected throughout the whole trade in England. Wholesalers, brokers, and even retailers, availing themselves of the opportunity presented.

There have also been many times when the market was unable to absorb the supply coming forward. This excess production was naturally forced into store, with consequently the same result as in the case of deliberate storage, due to speculation.

Bacon which has been packed for any considerable length of time finally

Cliff Fares, of the Harris Abattoir Co., and C. M. Learmonth, president of the Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association, discuss new order of British Health Ministry from packers' and producers' viewpoints

absorbs sufficient borax to rob it of its natural delicate flavor and imparts a stale, flat taste to the meat. How does it affect our trade? Most certainly this loss of perfect flavor has been one of the large contributing factors in placing our bacon in an inferior position to Irish and Danish, for the reason that the British consumer has not been able to get our Canadian bacon constantly in a fresh condition, speculation and a supply preventing it. Few Poor Lots do Big Damage

Unfortunately, the damage which results to the reputation of a product is much greater in its proportions than the percentage of production that is actually inferior. For illustration: Let us suppose that during any one month 90 per cent. of our bacon is marketed strictly fresh and the other 10 per cent. after it has been stored. Again we will presume that a portion of the stored bacon as well as the fresh goes to each dealer. Because of the stale, flat taste of the stored bacon it creates an unfavorable impression, and the customer complains to his dealer. refusing to accept the same kind of bacon again, if other is available. The consumer, of course, cannot know that he has not received fresh Canadian bacon, but that which had been stored. He does know, however, that it was Canadian product, and that he did not like it. Therefore, the 10 per cent. which is inferior has affected his opinion on all Canadian bacon, consequently the consumer thinks the 90 per cent. which is fresh, is like the other 10 per cent. Because he has at one time or another been dissatisfied, he placed Canadian bacon in an inferior position, and will pay more for Irish or Danish.

In stressing this point I do not wish to infer that borax has been the principal factor in preventing us from occupying first position on the British market, but merely one of the contributing eauses. Type and quality of our hogs have been the greatest indi-

vidual factors.

Let us picture our position as com-pared to Denmark on this one point. Danish bacon is shipped only in bales without borax. Consequently, it must move into immediate consumption while the flavor is still excellent. The consumer, therefore, never has the opportunity of forming anything but a favorable impression of Danish bacon. His preference is assured. Danish exporters consider this point well worth

So far I have discussed only that which has affected our trade in the past What you are most interested in is the new British order and its effect on our future trade. In August last, the British Ministry of Health issued an order prohibiting the use of preservatives on various products imported into England after July 1, 1927. Among these was meat. This order specificially defined the exceptions or substances which were

advertising and stress it continuously

not considered preservatives, but borax was not included in the exceptions. This action was taken only after investigation and consultation at which all sides of the trade were presented. These investigations have been carried

on over a period of several years. As a matter of fact, Great Britain is practically the last country to permit the use of preservatives. Prior to 1910 the United States prohibited the use of borax, and in January, 1915, Canada issued regulations forbidding its use on any meats for domestic consumption. All of these regulations emanated from the desire of the various governments to protect the health of their citizens, and who can dispute the right of the British authorities to prohibit the use of preservatives, and of borax in particular, if they consider them harmful to human health? Certainly not Canada or the United States. The fact that they refuse to allow its use in domestic trade precludes any possibility of official action on their part in the

The effect of the use of borax in limited quantities on public health is a question open to opinion. If, however, the British Ministry of Health decides that it is detrimental it would seem of little use for the trade to demur.

Stayed Hand Till Supply Surveyed There is little doubt that this regulation, which will have such a sweeping effect on our methods of handling export bacon, would have been passed

long ago, but for the fact that the British authorities could not be sure that sufficient supplies to care for their needs could be obtained. In the fall of 1922 a note of warning was sounded which made it evident that sooner or later prohibition of borax would come.

It is the producer's privilege to ask what steps the packers have taken to prepare for this eventuality. Perhaps not all they should have, but un doubtedly some. Foremost among them

bacon in bales. This has been accom-plished within the past four years. It has done as much as any other one thing to improve our position on the British market.

Experiments have also been carried on to develop milder cures which would retain the delicate flavor necessary, and at the same time ensure the arrival of the product in good condition. Considerable headway has undoubtedly been made along these lines.

Different methods of packing and shipping have been tried. Much more work in this connection will have to be done. Various methods of transportation have been used and now with the British order a definite fact, each packer must of necessity crystallize his ideas before July 1, 1927, and be prepared to effect his shipments without the aid of any preservatives.

#### The Packer's Alternatives

What does the shipment of meats without borax require? Insofar as the larger cuts are concerned it is quite within reason to believe that boxes will be eliminated and bales used exclusive-The smaller cuts will present more of a problem. They do not lend themselves to the use of bales as well as the larger cuts. Some modification of the bale may be developed for their use, er a smaller box packed without pressure may be the answer.

Refrigeration will play a much more important role. Heretofore much of our product has gone forward ordinary storage, but proper protection of the product will necessitate the use of refrigerated space exclusively.

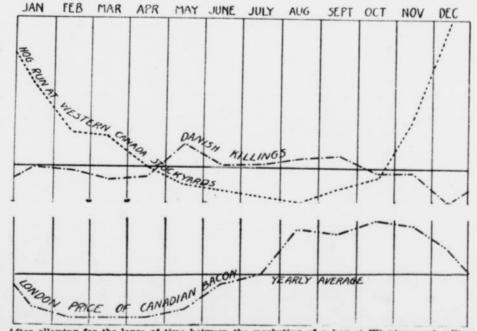
Transportation, important as it is today, with our present methods, must be prepared to accept a greater responsibility under the new conditions. movement of product from point of origin to final destination must be accomplished more rapidly. Our railroads and steamship lines will be called upon to do their share in coping with the problems of landing unboraxed product safely.

Regulation of the supply of product to the demand will immediately become an acute necessity if our farmers are to realize the best price available. This is true, because without the protection of borax our product must reach consumptive channels as soon as possible after slaughter and cure. Storage will no longer be the safety valve for excess production. The demand is a fairly constant factor. Approximately the same quantities of bacon will be consumed each week. The variation under ordinary conditions from one season of the year to the other will be a very small percentage of the average consumption.

#### Fluctuation in Production

If we accept this as fact, common sense would indicate that a regular supply of live hogs, evenly distributed over the year, is the only way we can avoid saturating the market. Are our hogs in Western Canada evenly distributed over the year? Unfortunately, the answer is "No."

A study of the dangers of peak and low season of supply is interesting, and the alliance of the packers' interests with those of the farmers is strikingly apparent when we examine the facts. Elimination of the opportunity to store surplus supplies will surely create much more volatile markets. Also it is an economic fact that when the demand reaches saturation point a small surplus will have very serious effect on the price obtainable. Remembering that the demand is fairly constant, it is natural to assume that our periods of peak supplies will tend to saturate the demand and lower the Conversely light supplies will bring higher values. Stated briefly, unless our supply is more evenly distributed our farmers will receive for the bulk of their production a price lower than the average market price for the year in England.



After allowing for the lapse of time between the marketing of a hog at Winnipeg and selling the sides in England, it will be seen that production in Western Canada runs against the price cycle the year round. The Dane, closer to his market, varies his output but slightly, and only preceding the months of higher prices. The chart represents 1924 marketing.

# High Quality—Always

# "SALADA"

The choice teas used exclusively in Salada yield richly of their delicious goodness. Say Salada.

#### The Tariff Question

By John Kennedy

At the Boards of Trade Conference which took place in Winnipeg some time ago, they told us that in order to improve the economic situation of the day it would be necessary to increase the existing tariffs and also that it would be well to have a British preference on farm products, particularly wheat.

I wonder if they have forgotten the resolution passed at the Grain Growers' meeting some years ago in Brandon, when they decided by a unanimous vote that they would not agree to any gain that would mean increased cost to the British consumer. Mr. Meighen now tells us he would raise the import tax on American products coming across the line, which would mean increased cost of living here, for it is well known to all that tariffs cannot be increased without increasing the cost of living, and there is no evidence to show that our farmers would be willing to raise the cost of living for the small gain that they might receive for certain

It would appear that the beneficiaries of the protective system are willing to increase the cost of living for the thousands of people that governments have to provide for as well as for the hundreds of thousands of the tillers of the soil and wage-earners who, while they work hard, cannot make ends meet. But those highly protected interests will say "Give us more protecton and we will give them more work." In reply we might ask "but who is going to buy the increased output?" It is well known to all that the Canadian consumers at the present time have not the purchasing ability which would enable them to buy all the output of the existing Canadian plants if run on full time, and how can they export and compete in the United States or Great Britain when we know that we pay more for manufactured goods than they do in either country? Then it must be that if they do export, they must sell those goods at a lesser price than they do to the Canadian people. But of course we will be told that the more men they employ the better the market for farm products. That is not in accordance with the facts with the probable exception of some garden truck. The facts are that 90 per cent. of Canadian farm products are exportable and the Canadian consumer buys those products seldom if ever at a price to exceed the export value.

Will any government or any other body of people maintain that it is good business for the country to increase the cost of manufactured goods that the common people must buy when the cost amounts to hundreds of millions. Canada cannot for long stand

such an overhead.

Reduce Production Costs

We cannot improve the economic situation by increasing the cost of living, but it can be done by reducing the cost of production. Protection the cost of production. Protection carried to the extreme means trade with no people outside of Canada and that further means that no people outside Canada will buy our goods. We all know that we cannot exist unless we find buyers for our products and we

cannot have buyers if we do not buy from the people we would like to sell On no other basis can trade be maintained. And further, little can be accomplished by co-operative effort while the tariff, or what should be called "indirect taxation," exists. Cooperative buying has no effect in reducing the extra cost placed on goods and necessities of life which is placed there by the system of protection. Nor can co-operative buying easily compete with the immense commercialized institutions that have grown to such a power that in many cases they can dictate to manufacturers as to what they can do and what they cannot do. The result is that co-operative bodies composed of consumers, be they rural or urban, can only get the price that the powerful interests will permit them to

get.
The most important study for the future is a clear exposition of the amount which the protective tariffs adds to the cost of what the common people must buy. Until that added cost is realized by the people referred to, economic improvement will come slowly. Then all organizations who are working hard and honestly to improve the present economic conditions must turn their attention to the removing of the present tariffs. If we devote all our energies to securing better prices for what we produce and neglect the tariff question, we shall find that we have made a profound error. We must continue our search for the coon in the political woodpile-the protective tariff.

#### Three Alberta Pools End Year

A year ago at the U.F.A. convention in Calgary, the provisional boards of three province-wide co-operative or-ganizations, intending to market live-stock, dairy produce and eggs and poultry on the pooling plan, laid their plans and aspirations before the assembled delegates, and a resolution was adopted urging "the boards to bring the pools into existence as soon as possible and offer our assistance and influence in procuring the necessary number of signed contracts to ensure the successful operation of these pools."

At the convention of the same body being held this week, representatives of the three pools were present, re-ported their organization to be an accomplished fact, and outlined both the steps taken in organization and their me'hods of operation. The chief work in the signing of contracts was done during the month of June, 1925, when the three pools made a joint drive, co-operating in the arrange-ments and sharing the expense. The U.F.A. organization from the Central office and its officials down to its locals was for the time almost entirely given over to the work, and assistance was also given by Walton Peteet, secretary of the National Council of Farmers' Marketing Associations of the United States. The necessary number of signatures was secured in each case meetings representative of members were afterwards held at which the permanent boards of directors were

The dairy pool at the time organization was completed, had an annual production of 6,000,000 pounds of

Continued on Page 23

## The U.F.W.M. Convene

The annual meeting of the United Farm Women of Manitoba shows their organization to be making splendid progress

THE plan followed out for the past few years in Manitoba of having four-day convention for the United Farmers' organization, with the first day wholly given over to a program planned and carried through by the United Farm Women, may now be termed a success in every sense. In the convention held in Brandon, on January 12 to 15, it was difficult to tell just where the program of the U.F.W.M. ended and where that of the U.F.M. began.

The new president, Mrs. S. E. Gee, of Virden, presided over the sessions of the opening day in a most capable and gracious manner. There was a heavy order of business, but it was put through with the good dispatch that one now has learned to expect and see at at the conventions of the farm women. It was easily seen that behind that smoothly moving important program were many hours of patient work and thought by the Board of Directors and the executive officers.

A pleasing feature of the evening's program was the presence on the platform, along with Mrs. Gee and the secretary, Miss M. E. Finch, of three past presidents: Mrs. A. Tooth, of Elie; Mrs. J. S. Wood, of Oakville, and Mrs. J. Elliott, of Cardale.

#### Report on Immigration

After the formal opening of the convention by prayer and Bible reading on Tuesday morning, the convention settled down to the order of business. Mrs. F. Howell, of Boissevain, convener of Immigration, presented her report. Statements of a number of prominent men were given showing Canada's great need of more people, while at the same time it was pointed out that there was too heavy a stream of emigration of Canadian people to the United States. Problems confronting us in immigration were outlined as being that of industry and of mental and physical fitness. The first has been partly settled by the announcement of the government's policy to bring out families of agriculturists and to settle them on the land. An explanation of this scheme of settlement was given. It was pointed out by Mrs. Howell that the U.F.W.M. was playing a part in this by assisting in welcoming the new settlers and helping to establish social contacts with them. More of this type of work is now being done than ever before. It was recommended that still more farm women would co-operate with the Land Settlement Board in this

The question of quality of immigrants, Mrs. Howell said, was of great importance to farm people, as the newcomers would be their neighbors. Their standards of living and education were then matters of concern. A large part of the report was devoted to the discussion of the mental fitness of the

incoming immigrants.

The reports of the various conveners were so voluminous that it would be impossible in a resume, such as this, to do them credit. They contain such a wealth of important material that they afford good basis for study for the rank and file of the United Farm membership, both men and women. Every local ought to see to it that copies are secured for study.

In the discussion that grew out of Mrs. Howell's report, a resolution was introduced asking the government to have all immigrants examined at point of embarkation by a trained psychia-trist and that this examination should

be final at point of embarkation.

Mrs. A. B. Butler, of Arden, asked why the government did not give the same opportunity to soldier settlers as was being offered to British immigrants being brought into the country and settled on land, much of it land that had fallen back on the government's hands, because the soldiers had not been able to make good. This same matter came up later at the main convention and was thoroughly dis-

The convention of the U.F.W.M. has learned to look for an interesting and instructive report from the young woman who has been their Public Health convener for a number of years, Miss M. Johnson, of Stafford Farm, Brandon. There is no subject coming before the convention that is quite so provocative of good live discussion, partly due to the fact that as far as rural Manitoba is concerned we are standing still, and in some cases slipping back, in public health services.

The number of public health nurses was given as 24. Three of these are serving rural districts. In 1925, two nurses were added to the provincial staff, one of these is devoting full time to tuberculosis work. In Oakland municipality a survey of health conditions of school children was under-taken! This survey demonstrated clearly the need for improved sanitary conditions of rural schools, health inspections for school children and health instruction for children.

Juvenile Court Extended

It was pointed out that one of the resolutions passed at last year's convention asked that the jurisdiction of the juvenile court be extended to cover the whole province. The necessary legislation has since been enacted to bring this into being and courts have been established at Brandon, Dauphin and Winnipeg. Federal legislation coming into effect during the year has raised the age of cases treated by the Juvenile Court from 16 to 18.

The discussion following Miss Johnson's report centered largely around the subject of rural municipalities engaging the services of public health nurses. Mrs. Gee said that the towns of Virden and Minnedosa have such a nurse and they think she is cheap at any price, but the surrounding rural districts had decided that they could not afford to hire a nurse.

A delegate quoted the reeve of Shellmouth municipality as saying that many other economies would be made before the council would think of dispensing with their health nurse. Another from Morris said the work done by the nurse there was very much appreciated.

Miss E. Russel, superintendent of Public Health Nurses, was present on the platform and answered questions as to the work, and cost of nurses' services. Miss Russel informed the convention, in answer to a question asked that Child Health Conferences might be arranged by groups of organized women.

A resolution was passed endorsing the work of the public health nurses in

the provinces. Temperance Lecture

There was a welcome break in the consideration of reports just before noon hour, when W. R. Wood, secretary of Manitoba Prohibition Alliance, gave an address on the temperance situation in Manitoba. Mr. Wood said that there are far too many evidences that the "wet mentality" is growing in the province. He claimed that there is hardly a town that is free from illicit sale of liquor; that beer shops (of which there are 40) are centres of bootlegging; distributors are frequent violators of the law; dances in rural districts are infested with bootlegging; bootleggers are fined but allowed to keep liquor. Other charges made by Mr. Wood were that: drinking has become the pastime of boys and girls; intoxication is prevalent among young people of both sexes, and that this is associated with moral laxity and social vice. He thought that more homes would have to be invaded by drunkenness, more young people debauched before the people would be aroused to the dangers of drink.

The remedy, said Mr. Wood, was patient and careful rebuilding of temperance sentiment. This work must be done by local leaders who understand and are in touch with local conditions.

After 15 or 20 minutes of singing, following recess for lunch, the delegates

# Readers' Question Box

We are asking the assistance of our readers in answering some of the many important questions that are asked during the season. To many of the questions asked the best reply is the experience of others who have met with the same problem. Please read these questions, and if they come within your experience send us your answer. You will be helping your fellows and we shall be glad to pay you for the time spent.

#### Sweet Clover for Horses

Will you please ask through your Reader's Question Box what success your subscribers have had in feeding sweet clover hay to working horses in hot weather, and if it is safe to turn horses into sweet clover pasture at night in the summer time when they have been on the land all day?—Mrs. D. C. B., Sask.

#### Use of Packer

1 would like to see a good discussion between practical farmers on the value or using a packer. It seems to me that the experimental farm literature on this point is not of much use, as there is a good deal of disagreement between different farm superintendents. I live on a good, rich, chocolate loam soil. Packers are not so much in use here as they used to be 10 years ago, but I think the farmers in this

neighborhood made a mistake in discarding their packers. Also I would like to know of the experience of farmers who tried more than the one kind packer.

#### Corn Fodder

I am going to try my luck with a small field of corn this year. I have never had any experience with silage, and do not intend to grow enough corn to make it worth while building a trench silo, at least not for the first year till we have had some experience with the crop. What I would like to find out from you is this: Isn't it insist bit to get just as good results from reeding corn bundles? Do they have to be put through the cutter-box? Is there any difficulty about stacking corn in the yard, or would you advise drawing it from the field for winter use as it is required?

—Greenhorn, Sask.

In writing your answer to any or all of the above questions there is no limit to the length of the answer. Just give the information you think is necessary and no more, but be sure to give enough.

For the best answer to each question The Guide will pay \$3.00; for the second best \$2.00; and our regular rates of payment for any others that we publish. Write only on one side of the paper, and if you answer more than one question put your name and address under each answer. If you wish your name withheld from publication your wish will be respected. Answers must be received on or before February 10. Address replies to Readers' Question Box, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

#### What Three Growers Say of Hulless Oats

A reader's question box query answered by practical farmers

#### Superior in Every Respect

Having read in Readers' Question Box regarding Hulless Oats, I might say that I have grown them for over eight years, and in my estimation a farmer cannot grow a better feed either for hogs or horses. While you might have a larger yield from ordinary oats per bushel to acre, Hulless Oats will yield just as much by weight to acre as the other oats. One and a half bushels is sufficient to sow an acre. They ripen a full two weeks ahead of the other oats and will not shell out when ripe. For young pigs it cannot be excelled as the feeding value is twice as high as the common oat.

I had Hulless Oats test 58 pounds to bushel at Edmonton Seed Fair, the average yield is from 50 to 60 bushels to acre, and for a general crop there is as much profit in them as the standard oat. There always seems a good demand for them for seed. The seed houses will buy all I can raise of it if kept clean.

For green feed or hay the standard oat cannot beat them, as they have more cannot beat them, as they have more leaves on stalk and a larger head and never lodge or fall down. When ground coarse or crushed, there is no better ration for a horse, a half gallon with a little bran is a feed any work horse will do well on. For poultry it cannot be excelled. It also makes first-class oatmeal for household, use—A Burgess, High for household use.—A. Burgess, High River, Alta.

#### Good for Man and Beast

We have grown Liberty Hulless Oats on cultivated stubble land for the last two years, each year as a third crop after a summerfallow, two crops wheat, then these onts. We know this is not giving them a very good chance, but in the fall of 1925 we threshed 475 bushels off seven acres.

These oats should never be judged by the bulk of them as they weigh twice as much as common oats, since they have no hulls left on them after threshing. That makes them so very handy on the farm as they can be ground with a farm grinder or a crusher. The oatmeal from them is equal to commercial meal and can be used for the same purpose and very much cheaper.

They make a very good meal to start young stock on as there is no bad effects from hulls.

The straw is clean and stiff, with little danger of lodging in the field. It has a good feeding value and stock prefer it to any other kind of straw.—Ernest Grant, Pense, Sask.

#### Crows Like Hulless Oats, Too

I have grown a small amount of Liberty Hulless Oats for two years and my conclusions as to their merits are as follows:

Liberty Hulless Oats make excellent feed for young pigs and chicks, are equally as good for all poultry as well. When slightly crushed they dissolve quickly and you have the best feed to start young pigs after weaning. No hulls to bother with, which often causes irritation in the digestive organs.

It also gives fairly good results when crushed for home use, if kept clean from

I find that this grain matures about five to seven days earlier than Banner Oats, the straw being shorter and more delicate. The yield varies according to the amount of moisture, but at no time did it begin to yield as much as Banner to the acre. It does not seem to do as good as Banner in a dry season and does not stool out as much. Liberty Hulless Oats are more subject to smut than any kind of oats that I know of, and you have to use the greatest care when applying Formalin treatment for smut. It is very sensitive to chemical actions and one must follow the directions

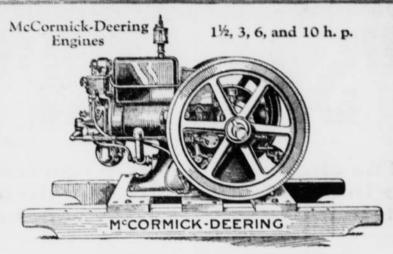
carefully when treating same.

In order to keep the grain pure, you must sow on clean summerfallow or breaking. You must also feed your horses crushed grain when preparing the land for crop as other oats cannot be separated very well, unless hand-picked. One of the greatest difficulties I find in raising this grain is the birds and crows who are exceedingly fond of it. They will leave all other stocks in preference to the Hulless Oats, and I might say on my small plot there were thousands of crows daily. Had it not been for the shot gun, I would have had my seed out of the stocks. course, I could have capped them, which would have saved quite a lot.

Unless you have your plot near the house where you can shoot the crows and be able to thresh or stack this grain as soon as it is dry enough to do so, I would not advise going to much expense in starting to raise it, as the disadvantages overcome the advantages. — William Ramsay, Plunkett, Sask.

#### Over-Weight Hogs Hurt Prices

The relatively high price of hogs is inducing farmers to feed market animals beyond desired weights, and the high percentage of over-weights coming in to the stock yards threatens to bring about a consequence that those who have been developing our export trade are most anxious to forestall. The federal department of agriculture



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All worn parts can be replaced at moderate cost. Altogether, the McCormick-Deering is the ideal engine for the man who wants dependable, efficient long-lived power.

The horse-power range gives you a choice of power for grinding and shelling, and for running the washing machine, cream separator, churn, lighting plant, water pump, etc.

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#### VESSOT GRINDERS

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#### McCORMICK-DEERING ENGINES and VESSOT GRINDERS

reports on the situation as follows:
"During the past few weeks we have

been fortunate in having fair quantities of bacon on the southern markets of Great Britain. Owing to the shortage in Danish supplies due to the ravages of foot-and-mouth disease, we have been able to secure a market for our product in Danish strongholds in

"Unfortunately, we stand to lose some of the ground which has been gained during the past year, unless there is an immediate reduction in the number of over-finished, fat hogs, which are being marketed at the various stock yards and packing centres in Canada.

"The comparatively high prices pre vailing for live hogs and the plentiful supply of feed available this year is responsible for the tendency on the part of producers to carry their hogs to heavier weights and a higher de-gree of finish. The result of this ten-dency is increased quantities of prime bacon which cannot be sold in the south of England, but must go into competition with the American product

in the markets of the north.
"The immediate effect of this condition is that we shall be forced to sell this fat product at sacrifice prices, and at the same time, the reduction in quantity of leanest and lean bacon will mean the loss of markets which have been gained from the Dane.

"The exact opposite of this was true a year ago when with high-priced feed

and low-priced hogs, farmers marketed too many hogs in unfinished condition, with the result that the market was over supplied with a product which was altogether too thin. This condition was worse than the present one, as the loss on the extremely thin product is

even greater.

"The profitable trade in Great
Britain year in, year out, is for leanest and lean bacon. If we are to continue to develop a greater share in this trade, we must guard against the practice of under-finishing and overfinishing from one year to another.

"The extra money obtained due to over-finishing and increased weight is of minor importance as compared with the effect which this product has in lowering the average price for the total export surplus."

An American Draught Ideal

Michael Ready, president of the Chicago Team Owners' Association, defined city working horse as follows: "Wagon or draught horses must be deep-chested, strong-backed, heavily muscled over the loins, have lengthy, well-arched ribs, be well let down in the hind flank, showing good feeding capacity, and be wide and heavily muscled when viewed from behind. It is important to get horses that stand squarely on their legs. I like a goodsized foot, round and open at the heel, and attach a great deal of importance to straight action, for I have found that where a horse landed on the side



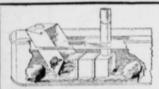
ing heights and floor, sew-columned, in-trance. PRICE INCLUDES all lugrate interior woodwork, sidir

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WATERPROOF. UNSHRINKABLE ROPE HALTER. For
horses, open at throat—eyes for attaching bit. Sample by mail, \$1.15.
Halters for cattle. open overhead (not
waterproofed), sample by mail, 95c.
Wholesale prices on lots of one dozen. -J. LAWSON, MEETING CREEK,

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Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.50 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Straina, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. Prior \$1.25 per bottle at dealers or delivered.

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of the foot, whether inside or outside, that sidebones were certain to develop before the horse had rounded out five years of service. It must be remembered that a horse working on hard paved streets creates constant concussion on the foot, especially where iron shoes are used. The horse to be able to stand this must have good feet. We can, of course, reduce this concussion by using rubber pads or shoes that are built in part of rubber, but they are more expensive than iron shoes and add to our costs. As we must shoe our city horses with rubber or frequent changes of calks in bad, icy weather, the one with good feet saves us money, as we can shoe him in dry weather with an iron shoe. Sidebones cause lameness and loss of time. Such a horse must be sold to farmers who can work them on soft fields without injury; but we lose money on every such sale.

Relates Strawberry Experience

Strawberries do very well on a variety of the soils that we have in Saskatchewan, but they seem to prefer the lighter colored clay soils that contain some sand. However, you will be limited in your choice of soil to that which your land offers, and if it is made rich it will likely answer very well.

Land for strawberries should be made quite rich with barnyard manure, for strawberries are great feeders. It is advisable that this be incorporated with the soil the season previous to planting the strawberries. A potato crop grown and well cultivated after manuring ensures comparative freedom from weeds and grasses. The land should be plowed in the fall and should be well cultivated to ensure a firm and smooth surface and to conserve moisture.

One of the best summer-bearing varieties is Senator Dunlap. This variety has proved 100 per cent. hardy in this district which is very elevated. produces perfect flowers, bears fruit freely of quality above medium, and makes plenty of runners, thus ensuring a good stand of plants.

Sticks to Early Planting

In my experience early planting gives best results and plants set out early in May are less liable to be killed by dry weather than those planted later. Then, too, the young plants formed on the runners root early and mature crowns full of buds for the crop of fruit, while runners from late planted ones sometimes fail to make crowns that will bloom.

If plants for starting the new bed are to be had at home they may be lifted each with a little ball of earth adhering before growth starts in spring, removing enough earth to make sure that no weeds or grass plants are transplanted with the strawberry plants. Strawberry plants taken up this way will not require any watering when planted if the soil is ordinarily moist and firm. Not one in a hundred should die from the shock of transplanting.

If the strawberry plants are received

by mail or express from a distance there will be no soil adhering to the roots so they will require more care. When received, presuming that the land is ready for them, a pan of thin mud should be made and the roots of the plants placed in this. They may then be taken to where they are to be planted. This mud keeps the sun and wind from drying them up.

Rows for strawberries should be three feet apart at least, and the plants set two and a half or even three feet apart in the rows. The runners are expected to fill up all the spaces between the plants and they produce the plants that are to bear the fruit crop.

A hoe is a good implement for making the holes to receive the plants, and the roots of each plant should be spread in the hole so made. The earth should be made firm about each plant and left like a very shallow saucer with the plant in the middle. This depression about the plant is useful if watering is required. Care should be used to see that the roots are all covered, but that the crowns are not. Nicely

A Good Transplanting Tip

smoothed land makes this easy.

If strawberry plants are set out in dry or hot weather small wisps of hay laid over the plants will shade them until growth starts, and if watering is necessary it may be given through this hay. Then when the plants start to grow the hay may be pulled apart to allow the leaves to get more light. I do not find this necessary with plants raised at home and transplanted carefully.

Weeds must be kept down and this may be done early in the season by cultivating lengthwise and crosswise with a horse cultivator or hoe, and it is a real pleasure doing it in anticipation of the fine crop to be produced

later.

The plants produced by the runners will root themselves or if the plantation is very small they may be assisted to take root by placing and planting by hand. The fruit crop resulting the following season will be better if the young runners are placed about six inches apart, but usually one has not time for this and they get pretty thick and some of the fruit may be smaller but it is generally good enough.

In August or early September the runners may grow very long and nearly fill up the spaces between the rows of plants, so it is a good plan to take a sharp spade or hay knife and go along the rows cutting off all small surplus plants; this should leave a solid row of plants about the ones set out in spring from 16 to 18 inches wide, with a clear space between each row.

Standard Practice Preferred

The plants set out in spring should not be allowed to bear fruit, although many of them may bloom and produce some fine berries as well as plants if they are strong and set out early, but it is contrary to good practice to allow them to do so.

The main crop is procured the year after planting and under favorable cir-

cumstances a second crop may be obtained from the same bed, but it is not often worth much in Saskatchewan. After freezing weather sets in the strawberry plants may be covered a few inches deep, say three or four inches with clean hay or straw, but as this is very hard to get for one who like myself lives in town, I have found it a good plan to get manure stored in a pile when it is to be had, and in the fall this is spread between the rows close up to the strawberry plants and even among them. In this way the growth of the plants is retarded in spring and moisture retained in the ground; straw or hay is nicer if free from weed seeds. The yield of fruit varies with the season.

Everbearing strawberries are very useful in prolonging the fruit season, but the beginner will usually do better with a summer crop variety. In 1924 I had some splendid berries from the Senator Dunlap variety, although we did not have any rain on the plants during that season until after the berries were picked .- P. Fraser, Kel.

vington, Sask.

Removing Paint from Walls

There are three general methods of removing paint-softening it with a flame from a blow torch and then scraping it off with a broad bladed scraper; removing it with a strong caustic solution, such as soda ash; removing with some preparation with acetone or benzol base, which are known as neutral paint removers. With either method, the paint is only softened and must be scraped off with a paint knife.

For inside work, the neutral base re-movers are the most satisfactory. Burning off requires special equipment, is a little dangerous, and fills the house more or less with fumes and smoke. The strong caustic removers are dangerous to get on the hands or in the eyes and are almost sure to ruin the wood work and floors, even when protected by cloths. After using them, the walls must be washed with water and acid of some kind to remove the strong alkali, and this means a long time required for the walls to dry before paint can be applied.

Where the neutral removers are used, there is not the danger to the hands nor to the woodwork and floors, although the remover must be kept off these if spots do not show. After removal, the walls need only to be washed with gasoline, given a few hours to evaporate, and they are ready for recoating. The only way is to purchase a commercial paint remover of this type and apply it according to the manufacturer's directions. These are put out by nearly all paint and varnish firms and are not so expensive in quantity as they are by the small lot.

A job of this kind should by all means be turned over to an experienced painter, as an inexperienced person is likely to waste material and botch the job and do almost as much damage as good. Often also the experienced painter can avoid removing the paint

clear down to the wall.



One reason why irrigated land is expensive These two outfits with the Fresno scrapers, are levelling land so that it will take water evenly when trainsted.

# A Gentleman Adventurer

By Marian Keith (Continued from Last Week)

CHAPTER XXXV Rebellion

LORA Carmichael went slowly down the creaking stair in obedi-ence to her uncle's summons. Walter Melbourne had been in close conference with him all morning and had just departed. She felt, with a prophetic sinking of her heart, that the crisis she had been dreading all winter was upon her.

Life had been full of terrors in the past months along the Red River. A half-breed rebel sat in the Governor's seat at Fort Garry. Many of the leading citizens of the community had been thrown into prison, and one had been shot for offending the new autocrat, while Governor McTavish lay ill in the

fort at his mercy.
In passing from the rule of the Hudson's Bay Company to the control of the Canadian government, the unfortu-nate little colony had fallen between two stools, and was now the victim of anarchy and in grave danger of an In-dian uprising. The Kildonan settledian uprising. The Kildonan settle-ment looked on in amazed horror at the outrages of the rebels, but no one felt capable of leading the loyalists against them, while the strong, faithful loyalty of the English and Orcadian half-breeds alone averted disaster.

To Flora the winter had been especially trying. She was more alone than she had ever been since the day her young father and mother left her an erphan in the forest of Upper Canada. For since her visit to Fort Winnipegosis her relations with her uncle had been strained to the breaking point. The old man had forbidden the name of Charles Stuart to be mentioned in his presence, and had commanded Flora to forget

Flora had responded with spirit that she would marry Charles Stuart when he came down with the brigade in the spring, and from that day life in the square log house by the Red River was as turbulent as it was in Fort Garry.

A common danger overshadowed for a time their domestic troubles, and drew the girl and her guardian together again. Flora strove to be kind and obedient in all things save one. She attended assiduously to her household tasks, looked carefully to her uncle's comfort, and learned again the hard lesson of waiting. With the hopefulness of youth she was sure it would all be well yet. Her Prince would come in the spring with the brigade. She said this over to herself every night, praying fervently that it might be so, and repeating it again in the morning to help her face the trials of a new day.

She had need of all her high courage and faith. For often even her dauntless spirit was put severely to the test. A greater danger than Riel and all his rebel followers menaced her. The Peli-ean and his influence over her uncle

had become a real problem.

Since the last Council meeting at
Norway House, Mr. Melbourne had
quietly resigned from the Company's service. His reasons for leaving, like his movements since, were all shrouded in mystery. He lived in state in a fine house down near the Lower Fort and game and went among his friends as

There was not the slightest doubt in Flora's mind that he was in league with the rebels. His fierce enmity against Governor McTavish and his French and Indian blood were enough to put him on the side of Riel. Moreover, the prowed half-breed beatman, named Joe La Plante, who all winter had ridden about the settlement on his red-blanketed horse as one of Riel's scouts, was also Melbourne's trusted henchman. She did not for a moment doubt her uncle's loyalty, but she knew that Melbourne was deceiving him, and dreaded the consequence.

But Mr. Chatake played his game so well that few of the loyalists suspected Kildonan was their rendezvous and Melbourne came and went between the Settlement and the Lower Fort, always busy, always kind and courteous.

Chief Factor Murray trusted him implicitly, and Flora dared not voice her suspicions. He continued to come to the house as usual, in spite of the cold and distant bearing of its young mistress, and she was forced to admit that their comparative tranquility in the midst of the turmoil and alarms of the Settlement was due to Melbourne's kind attentions.

There had been one glorious day in the midst of the winter's darkness. It was the day Young Thunder, with his squaw and his dog-train, arrived with her precious letter. It seemed as though Charles had reached over the miles of wilderness that divided them to proteet her, and they were happy tears

that fell upon his letter.

Young Thunder hung about the Settlement, under the protection of old Geordie, and the endless winter passed at last without his help being needed. By the time the first scouts of the great northbound army of wild fowl came shouting up the Red River, the settlers had begun to breathe freely once more. Rumors of troops being sent out from Canada gave new life. A revulsion of feeling against the rebel President had swept over the settlement upon the execution of Scott, and there were potent signs that soon the lawful Government would at last assert itself.

And now spring was really here, and to Flora that meant one thing: Charles would be on his way with the brigade. Surely he would come-provided the country was not in the threes of an uprising. He would some and then everything would be made right.

And then, in this comparative calm and relief from anxiety, she was posses sed with a strange premonition of danger. She went very slowly down the stairs and into her uncle's room where he sat at his desk. It was a brilliant spring day, cold and bright and windy, and the sunlight streamed in at the square windows, flooding the room and lighting up the girl's hair as she seated herself in its warm beams.

Old Chief Factor Murray, turning from his desk towards her, was struck with her beauty as she sat in the sun-shine. She was pale this winter from the confinement which the unsettled conditions had made necessary for the women, and the sparkle of her eye had been replaced by a look of gentle appeal, but there was something more lovely than usual in her face. The old man saw it, and Melbourne's plan for getting her away before her lover was captured seemed less agreeable than it had during the morning's conversation. "Flora," he said, more gently than

usual, "the time has come when it is possible for us to leave here for a while at least." He shot a glance at her from underneath his bushy brows. "You must have realized for some time that you are not safe here."

Flora regarded him with widening res. "But where could we go, Uncle Malcolm? Are the Erskines and the Blacks going, too? Surely it isn't necessary now."

It was plain that the old man was not at his ease under her wondering

gaze. He frowned.

"It is surely enough that I tell you it is necessary," he answered coldly. "You must allow me to be the judge sometimes. We are going by boat to Norway House, and if the brigade goes down to York Factory we shall go home. I am weary of all this strife."

Flora, seated on the home-made sofa opposite him, suddenly straightened herself as though she had received a blow! Leave now, when Charles must be on his way to her! What if he came

and found her gone!
"But," she stammered, trying to
gain time to collect her thoughts, "but, Uncle Malcolm, I thought everything had been improving lately. Mr. Black

said last Sunday. . . . ''
"It is what I say, not what Mr. Black or anyone else says, that must be your guide at present," he interrupted with his old sternness. "I have information that makes my opinion slightly more valuable than any chance



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one you may pick up. The first boats are leaving the Lower Fort on Wednesday. You have two days to prepare. Ross is sending his family, and Mr. Melbourne has been kind enough to promise to convoy us safely."

Flora gave a sharp exclamation, but her uncle silenced her with uplifted

"I know well what you are going to say. You have always been rebellious, have always persisted in going against me in this matter. If you had obeyed me you would have been Walter's wife, and all this trouble and anxiety would have been saved me. But you shall obey me this time. We shall leave here Wednesday morning. Flemmand and Frances will remain in the house till our further plans are perfected. I shall get a maid for you at Norway House if we decide to return home.

The sparkle had returned to Flora's eyes, the color to her cheek; the flag

of rebellion was being hoisted.

"I cannot possibly do as you ask,
Uncle Malcolm," she said steadily. "We have plenty of friends here who will take care of me. It is impossible for me to go anywhere under Mr. Melbourne's protection, and if you would listen to all I could tell you about him you would be the last to suggest your niece's putting herself into such a humiliating position."

For a moment the old man sat and stared at her in speechless amazement She had openly defied him and anger. in the matter of her engagement to Charles Stuart, but he had not dreamed

she would dare again.

He began to bluster. "Do you mean to say," he cried, hitting the desk with his fist, "that you have so little sense that you do not recognize the danger we are in? There may be a Cree uprising any day, and when you are carried off by some big black buck you may wish then you had listened to reason,"

"You cannot frighten me with threats, Uncle Malcolm," she said coldly, her courage rising with her anger. "And courage rising with her anger. "And I would rather be carried off and scalped than accept favor from a man with the character of Walter Melbourne. He is in league with Riel; I know it!

She shot out the accusation at a venture, and was shocked to see how she had hit the mark. Her uncle's face grew white. He glanced about the room as if in fear that she had been

"You lie!" he hissed. "You have been listening to the slanders made up by those precious friends of yours at Winnipegosis. You watch your tongue, my lady, or you may find yourself behind prison bars! And do you suppose I don't know why you are so reluctant to leave?" he demanded, his voice rising with his fury. "Do you think I am a fool or blind that I do not know why you are waiting? For a flunkie who prefers one of your despised half-breeds to yourself!"

Flora came to her feet like a taut bow springing straight when the arrow

"Uncle Murray," she said, looking down on him, white and cold and very quiet. "You know that you are merely repeating the lies your friend, Walter Melbourne, paid his half-breed servant to invent.

The old man rose and stepped towards her menacingly. The girl did not move, but waited facing him, her head held high. She was quite as tall as he, and her eyes were on a level with his as he approached, his hand upraised. She stood there very slim and fragile, but the picture of gallant defiance, her eyes never wavering.

Murray hated the sight of fear or cowardice, it stirred all the latent cruelty in his nature. If she had

cringed he might have struck her, but her very boldness saved her. In spite of himself there arose in the man's heart a fierce pride in her. She was of his own blood, and she had his courage. He had never met her like among his womankind before, and his old warrior heart acknowledged that she was of his kind. His arm dropped, but his rage against her did not die; it was only baffled.

He uttered an ugly insinuation regarding Marie Rose that set her eyes blazing in her white face. "It is false!" she burst forth. "Charles Stuart is above reproach. All your contemptible slander cannot touch him. And, listen to me, Uncle Murray!" She stopped him with an imperious gesture of her hand, her discretion all gone. "I am not one of your meek, half-breed daughters, and I will not be handed about to whomsoever you please. When I marry it shall be to the man of my own choice. And I'd rather be the wife of the meanest half-breed servant in the farthest-off post of the Barren Lands than rule Rupert's Land with a man of the character you have picked out for me!" The old man's eyes burned red. He strode to the door and flung it open violently. His voice was sunk to a furious whisper.

"Go to your room. Get your things ready. If you disobey me this time. you leave my house-tonight-never to enter it again."

Flora turned, and, with dignity, left the room. She almost stumbled over old Frances, who was weeping on the bottom step of the stairs.

"Oh, Mees Flora, Mees Flora," she sobbed. "De Bourgeois, he not mean dat beeg talk. He not mean heem." She patted the girl's arm, clinging to her and pouring out French endear-

The love of the old serving woman

came nearer to breaking down Flora's courage than all her uncle's rage.
"Don't, don't, Frances, dear," she

whispered, putting her arms around the old woman's neek and turning com-forter. "Don't cry for me. I shall be taken care of."

She went up the stairs, walking very steadily as long as the woman's eyes were on her, but she stumbled blindly when she entered her room. She closed the door and stood staring out of the window. She did not move until she heard the front door slam and saw her uncle ride past in the direction of the Lower Fort.

Her heart was stung to the quick. She loved him. He had been kind, had given her a home, and been a father to her, and now he had turned her out. For she would not go to Norway House with Walter Melbourne, not though she were to die here alone.

An added terror came to her in the thought that her uncle might be right in his predictions. Melbourne knew the rebel plans, and he might be aware of a coming catastrophe. Oh, if her Prince could only come to her now!

She stared out of the little window over the level prairie, sun-bathed and wind-swept. There might be hostile bands of Indians or Metis hidden in every bluff, and yet she must venture out alone, that very hour. But where should she go! To Mrs. Black? That would bring down the wrath of her uncle upon the minister's head. She thought of the many friends who would willingly give her shelter, but pride made her hesitate.

And then her young eyes, wide with fear, looked up the trail that led to Fort Garry, and saw a figure approach-ing that seemed in her extremity an angelic presence sent in answer to prayer. It was a little, old brown man, coming down the trail at the easy

trot of one accustomed to run beside a dog team. Old Geordie Shaw! He would help her! Geordie and Young Thunder would take her to Mr. Black, and he would tell her what to do.

Flora and old Geordie were friends of long standing. When Archie Sin-clair left Fort Garry he had confided to the old man that the Young Chevalier was particularly interested in Miss Carmichael, niece of old Retired Factor Murray. From that day old Geordie became her staunch friend, waiting for a word with her at the church door, or stopping at her home with a fine fish or a pair of wavies. He was always making errands for himself down to the Chief Factor Murray's, where Flora found some way of employing him at found some way of employing him at light tasks with heavy pay, so that he wanted neither tea or tobacco; and many a bannock found its way from Frances's pantry to old Geordie's shanty.

Since the upheaval at Fort Garry, and the establishment of the rebel government, old Geordie, indignant for the rights of the Company, had taken up his abode in a cabin on the edge of the little village of Winnipeg, which was growing up about the walls of Fort Garry. Here he kept a watchful eye on the usurpers, like a faithful dog who sees his master's seat taken by a stranger. Thither Flora had sent Young Thunder, and the Chipewyan and the old Scot had formed a sort of body-guard that gave her a feeling of

She was flinging her clothes into a bag when the old man's knock sounded through the silent house.

He had come to the front door, as usual, and, as usual, Flemmand was indignantly demanding that he go round to the rear. Flemmand knew what was correct, and argued that old Geordie was a servant; but the old watch-dog of Fort Garry had been so long in the Company's service that he considered himself as much an officer as Governor McTavish. There was a long altercation in broad Scots and Cree-French, with many "Saprees" and "Diables" on the part of the defence and profane denunciations of "the bit buddie's collie shankie" from the attacking

Geordie prevailed just when Flora was about to interfere, and was ushered in by the reluctant servant. She ran down the stairs to find the old

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man standing in the drawing-room. His little brown face, covered with wispy grey whiskers, his bright, alert eyes looking out from them, made him more

dog-like than usual.
"It's a message from himsel'," he growled. Flora closed the door swiftly and stood before him, every muscle

"Is he-is the brigade here?" she whispered.

Old Geordie shot out a sarcastic "Huh! The cairts? D'ye think Mac-Donald's sic a like fule as to drive into

the diel's mooth then? Hoots!"
"What then? What is it? Have you a letter? Oh, Geordie, tell me, and tell me quick!" She caught hold of the

sleeve of his capote and shook him.

With maddening deliberation old
Geordie explained. "The cratur," as Geordie explained. "The cratur," as he called Young Thunder, had been hanging about the fort with Louis Richelieu and had seen Joe La Plante arrive. Louis had hidden behind a bale of tobacco in the packing-room and heard Joe tell Melbourne that the Winnipegosis Brigade, under the command of Mr. Stuart, had reached Fort Hampton on its way to the States, with MacDonald's wife and family and forty of the best breed horses, and carts full of valuable furs. And Riel was going to send out a body of horsemen to intercept them and bring them all prisoners to Fort Garry.

Flora held her breath and stared white-faced at the old man. If Mel-bourne got Charles into his power! He might share the fate of poor Thomas

Scott!
"Are you sure of this, Geordie?" she whispered. The old man shifted his tobacco from one check to the other and gave her his sidelong glance. "Oh, no," he said with heavy sar-

"Oh, no," he said with heavy sar-casm. "It's a' lees Ah jist made up!" Flora had a hysterical desire for laughter, but checked it sternly, knowing that she would burst into tears the next moment.

"And can't we stop them? Can't we do anything? Oh, surely Governor McTavish won'

Something like sympathy crept into Geordie's guarded countenance. "The cratur's no sae slow," he de-clared. "He's leavin' the night, tae warn them, jist as soon's it's dark—him an' his squaw. Louis'll gang wi' him. He was aye the lad for Maister Stuart, Louis was, an' he kens a' their traps like a wolverine.'

Flora's drooping head came up suddenly, her eyes shining so that old Geordie stared at her, alarm mingled with his admiration.

"I'm going, too! Tell Young Thun-der! I'll ride Pelly Noir, and I'll meet him and Lightfoot in the coulee as soon

as it is dark.''
Old Geordie gaped at her openmouthed, then whispered, half pitying, "Losh, the lassie's daft!"
Flora laughed. Her courage had all

come back. She was ready to dare anything. She flung the door open. "I'm going," she whispered, whirling round upon him. "Tell him I'll be ready at dark! In the coulee!" And ready at dark! In the coulee!" And she fairly soared to the top of the

Old Geordie remained standing in the centre of the room. He stared, unseeing, at Frances, who was beckoning him towards the kitchen, where a mug of tea and a plate of bannocks were set out upon the table. Then he seemed to come to life. He drew a great breath.

"Eh, yon's a leddy!" he exploded. And so it transpired, when night came down upon the Red River, while Chief Factor Murray was returning from the Lower Fort, and long ere Joe La Plante had begun to muster his men, that five riders stole away, one by one, towards the north, and, skirting the settlement avoid sentries, galloped swiftly into the heart of the westward prairie.

There was one white man; a small, shrivelled figure, who, nevertheless, sat his horse as only an experienced buffalo hunter could. There was a short, thickset half-breed, and a stalwart Indian. And behind them rode two women; squaws to all outward appearance of blankets, mocassins and buckskin skirts. But one of the squaws sat her horse strangely erect, and under the shawl that covered her head her hair shone like pale gold in the moonlight.

Montre

To be concluded next week

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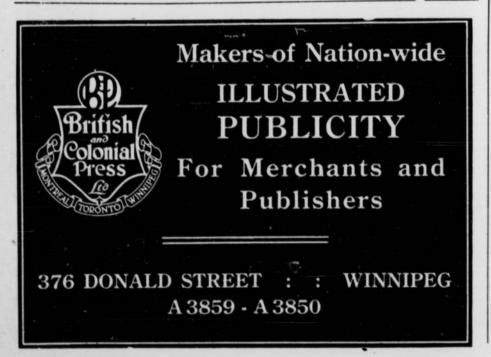
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#### The U.F.W.M. Convene

listened to the reading of the educational report prepared by the convener, Mrs. T. W. McClelland, of Emerson. The report was a very comprehensive one, outlining the two most important events in educational matters which have occurred recently: the work of the Murray Commission and the Review Committee. Concerning the work of the former, Mrs. McClelland said: "Some of these recommendations were acted upon immediately, particularly those dealing with closed schools. These were given effect to in legislation and the grants based on the assessment of the school district have been paid since the spring of 1923. Legislation has also been enacted, making grants payable for continuity of service by the teacher in one-room rural schools. This grant is 15 cents per day for the second year and 25 cents per day for subsequent service. The assessment grants paid since the legislation was enacted has amounted to \$145,000.

"Legislation has been effected also making it possible for the government to guarantee the unpaid levies of municipalities to school districts. At present there are 15 rural municipalities in receipt of guaranteed loans on this account."

"There is one recommendation" said Mrs. McClelland, "that has not been dealt with yet, which possibly in the near future may be a matter of public recommendation, i.e., regarding the equalization of the general levy for school purposes throughout the prov-The government feels that until public opinion expresses itself through all the educational organizations trustees, municipal bodies, etc., that such legislation would be perhaps pre-mature to consider at the moment."

The Curriculum Review committee's appointment was a direct result of the commission's report. The Central office of the U.F.W.M. had endeavored to secure an expression of opinion from members by sending out a questionaire to the loals. From the answers received a memorandum was compiled and submitted to the committee. In this memorandum attention was drawn to two important things: one that Manitoba stood second among the provinces in illiteracy, with illiteracy in the rural districts twice as great as in urban centres; and that strong character is not being formed in the youth who are leaving our schools.

A resolution asking for stricter censorship of undesirable reading matter in papers and magazines was referred the educational committee for consideration and action.

#### A Study of Legislation

A very comprehensive report on legislation was presented by Mrs. Gee. It was pointed out that during the year the Federal Divorce Act was so amended that there is equality between men and women as to causes for granting divorce in Canada. Mrs. Gee drew attention to the fact that the resolution passed by other preceeding conventions regarding personal naturalization of married women still awaits legislative action.

The resolution passed last year regarding cadet training grants being made to schools for physical education was submitted to the government and

the matter came up in the House of Commons during the past session.

No further action was reported on the resolution of last year regarding the compulsory stamping of the content of textiles. Locals had been sent an article written by Miss M. Speechly for The Guide, as a basis of study on this question. The amendment asked for to the Child Welfare Act, to make provision for a child born out of wedlock, had been presented to the government and the amendment now was enacted into legislation.

Other matters touched upon were: equal guardianship rights, juvenile court jurisdiction, joint property rights, joint bank accounts, wills, succession dutes. At the conclusion resolutions were passed asking for interprovincial arrangements to prevent overlapping of succession duties; another asking that succession duties be graded according to the number of dependents in the family. Two, asking for amendments of the Devolution of Estates Act, were referred to the Board of Directors for further

study.
Dr. John MacNeil, Dean of Art of Brandon College, delivered an address on Gambling, just at the close of the afternoon session.

Election of Officers

Nomination and election of officers resulted in the unanimous election of Mrs. S. E. Gee for her second term 28 president, and for Mrs. A. MacGregor as vice-president.

Dr. Stewart, medical superintendent of Ninette Sanitorium gave a splendid address in the evening on The Wastefulness of Ill Health. This was followed by an illustrated lecture on Beautifying Rural Homes, by W. R. Leslie, of Morden Experimental Farm. Following this the delegates adjourned to the basement of the church for a social hour and were served with refreshments by the Brandon ladies.

On Wednesday morning, Mrs. Gee delivered her presidential address to the main convention.

If any report deserves special mention it would be that of the Marketng Committee, presented by Mrs. E. Blow, of St. Andrews, but that report was so exhaustive that it is difficult within the confines of a few paragraphs to give any adequate idea of its scope, and its details of information. It is fortunate that Miss Finch informed the delegates that they would be able to secure copies for study, for this report will sure to be in demand as it is of interest to both men and women. It concerned itself with: egg pools in the province, grading of eggs, dressing of poultry for market, the coming World Congress on poultry that is to be held is Canada in 1927, dairying in the province in cluding co-operative dairies, honey production, potatoes, and co-operative

marketing of wool.
The Women's Section assembled separately on Thursday afternoon to finish uncompleted business. The report of the work of the Women's Section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture was read by Miss A. J. Roe, of The Grain Growers' Guide.

A feature arranged by the women for the program of Thursday evening's session of the main convention, was an address on Idealism in Rural Organizations, by Mrs. R. B. Gunn, president of the United Farm Women of Alberta. and of the Women's Section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.



Bighorn sheep, in Rocky Moutain Park, Alberta

# Alberta Women Convene

The United Farm Women of Alberta deal with many questions at their annual convention

HERE is every evidence that the United Farm Women of Alberta have been practicing Coucism, according to the Hon. Irene Parlby. Judging from the opening their annual convention, held in Calgary, January 19 to 22, the erganization is getting better and better and bigger every day in every

The club rooms of the United Central Church were crowded to capacity the first day with delegates and interested visitors, and the late comers had to be satisfied with standing room only. With Mrs. R. B. Gunn, of New Lindsay, as presiding officer, the business of the convention was put through in a most orderly manner according to schedule, at the same time allowing ample opportunity for the discussion of the

more important questions.

The second day of the convention, Mrs. Gunn's return to the office of president for the third term by acclamation, was a matter of keen satisfaction to the whole assembly. The fact that the U.F.W.A. president has been signally honored during the past year by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and other organized bodies, was also a matter of gratification to the members. She will continue to have the able support of Mrs. F. E. Wyman, and Mrs. J. W. Field, as first and second vicepresidents, both of these officers having also been returned by acclamation. Meeting in joint sessions with the U.F.A. was again a feature of this year's convention program. The women entered freely into the discussions of the men's problems with interest and intelligent understanding, often making valuable contribution to important discussions. Co-operation was the keynote on which the harmonious action of the convention was built.

Education for peace was the refrain that ran through the sessions, first sounded in a remarkable address on the subject, by Mrs. Parlby, and resulting in a re-affirming of the stand taken at a previous convention condemning school historys dealing largely with wars and cadet training in the

schools.

An Outstanding Accomplishment

That farm women throughout the West have their eyes fixed upon Alberta, and are eagerly following the development of the egg and poultry pool, an enterprise of the U.F.W.A., was the statement made by Mrs. R. B. Gunn, president, in her annual report submitted at the opening session of the convention and which is reported elsewhere in this issue. Mrs. Gunn found much to congratulate the members of the organization on in the success that has attended this particular

co-operative effort.

In presenting the report of the executive, Mrs. F. E. Wyman, of Baintree, first vice-president, gave a more detailed account of the inception of the poultry pool idea and the progress that has been made. Starting with a resolution passed at the 1924 U.F.W.A. convention, the pool had now become a practical reality. She said that this had been made possible by the zeal and energy of the members of the U.F.W.A. executive, who felt that they could render no better service than to carry out the organization of the pool the members had asked for. On Thanks-giving Day, November 9, the Alberta Co-operative Poultry Producers Limited, This is the first began to function. co-operative marketing scheme on this continent entirely launched by women.

Mrs. Wyman said that through the pool activities, the new spirit of the century co-operation had been developed in the organization to a greater degree than ever before. In closing she noted the withdrawal of the bill establishing community of rights in regard to holding property, and the formation of a committee of representative men and women that will make an extensive search into the whole matter of property rights of the married women.

The year's work of the U.F.W.A. board was briefly summarized by Mrs. J. W. Field, second vice-president. All directors reported increased interest and loyalty resulting in more members and several new locals being registered at Central office. Mrs. Field predicted that the coming provincial election would see among the supporters of the farmer movement in Alberta, greater devotion to the ideals of the organization than ever before.

Secretary's Report

Miss Lucile MacRae, recently ap-pointed secretary to the U.F.W.A., was

welcomed to the convention.

In presenting her report Miss Me-Rae expressed her pleasure in being associated with the U.F.W.A. Coming to the organization in November, she felt that she had not an opportunity to get fully in touch with the work. Miss MacRae said she could not help but be impressed with the breadth and scope of the subjects dealt with in the U.F.W.A. There were some mem-bers, of course, as in every organiza-tion, to whom the aims and the ideals of the U.F.W.A. were not clear. They are impatient of delay, willing to criticize, but unwilling to work towards the worthy attainable goal to which the farm women have devoted themselves. What was needed in her opinion, to overcome apathy, is devotion to a common and visible cause. "It may be raising of funds for a U.F.W.A. hall or rest room, to bind community life closer together, or it may be a common interest in some phase of school improvement, or any need that will weld women togetherworking shoulder to shoulder, to see that these improvements are made. If every local developed through these smaller labors, an active, smooth-run-ning machine, it is not difficult to im-agine the greater work that could be

accomplished in a larger field."

In regard to the present standing in membership, Miss MacRae reported that: "One of the control of the cont that: "Our membership in 1925, has been 2,172, as compared with 2,080 up to December 31, 1924. Thirteen new locals have been organized in 1925, as opposed to six in 1924, showing that the interest in U.F.W.A. organization work is at least twice as great as last

year."

In closing Miss MacRae made an appeal to the local clubs to plan a definite program for the year and to send in reports of their work.

Marketing

As concerning the marketing committee, Mrs. H. E. G. H. Scholefield, of Crossfield, drew attention to the fact that the marketable products of the farm were increasing yearly. Referring to the poultry pool, she stated that it had helped to get better prices for the past season's turkeys. It was estimated that approximately 50 car loads of turkeys had been exported to Seattle, Portland, Chicago, New York and other American cities. Over \$15,000 were distributed to those in the Grand Prairie district alone, who participated in the pool shipments. Although the export business in eggs shows a decline for 1925, Mrs. Scholefield stated that the home market had absorbed more of the products, with the result that there had practically been no importation of Chinese eggs. In dealing with the dairy pool, the speaker said Alberta has developed an exclusive market abroad for its creamery butter, through the present system of grading both cream and butter, which has so raised the quality of the product that a great deal of the surplus is now sold on the British market.

Mention was made of the new sugar actory at Raymond. This factory factory handled 40,000 tons of beets last fall by which the producers of the district

benefited greatly. Quite a few of Alberta's farm women, Mrs. Scholefield stated, realize considerable sums on berries, honey, tomatoes and cantaloupes, while two women at Nobleford are successfully operating a fox farm.

Of a most helpful and practical nature was the talk on poultry raising given by P. Stacey, of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. The speaker declared that as a staple industry, tak-

ing the good with the bad, nothing on the farm brings such good returns for the capital invested as the farm flock provided it is properly handled. The enemies of the poultry raiser, he said, were dampness and draft. These could be avoided by right methods of housing. He urged the raising of bred-to-lay birds only, and the changing of the peak of production from April to December to ensure good returns. Artificial light to speed up egg production in the winter time by keeping the birds active was also advocated.

Following an exhaustive explanation of the operation of the League of Nations and other societies endeavoring to bring about world peace, prepared by Mrs. A. B. Claypool, convener of the Peace and Arbitration Committee, resolution was presented asking government to prohibit the sale of war toys, such as soldiers and guns, created lively discussion. The convention was pretty evenly divided in opinion. Some delegates contended that "forbidden fruits are sweetest," and that if boys wanted to play soldiers, they would use sticks for guns and swords, while others thought that playing with tin soldiers and cannon bred a warlike spirit in children. On the suggestion of the president the resolution was left to the executive to be dealt with.

The Place of Education in Co-operative Marketing was the subject of an inspiring address by Prof. Fay, of the Toronto University. Speaking, as he did after the discussion of the war toys resolution, his appeal that some of the same kind of enthusiasm that was put into war service be switched into service for peace, brought forth applause.

Prof. Fay termed co-operation the biggest force for social stability today, contending, however, that unless this force is linked up with citizenship and patriotism, it defeats its own ends. Speaking of the new vigor in co-operation found in Western Canada, Prof. Fay said he hoped to see great results. He thought the farm women, like their English sisters, could be the biggest contributors to this movement which means better farming, better business and better living conditions for the agri-culturists of the prairies.

In presenting her report as convener

of education committee, Mrs. Winnifred Ross, Millet, stressed the fact that the two most important questions to be considered were, first, finance, to ensure that all public schools be kept open at least 200 days during the year, and second, the development in the young people of a proper sense of their duties and responsibilities as citizens. According to the speaker temporary consolidation has done a great deal to bring education to children where there were too few pupils to warrant the establishment of a school district; while the bill introduced into the session last year providing a blanket tax of three mills on all lands outside towns and cities, will help to solve the rural problem.

An animated discussion arose over a resolution sponsored by the Acadia and Coronation locals, expressing strong disapproval of the militaristic tendencies bred by the cadet training in schools and the fact that no provision was made for girls.

Later a resolution asking the physical training for both boys and girls be made compulsory in the rural schools was passed.

Mrs. Parlby's Address

The item to which every delegate at a U.F.W.A. convention always looks forward with keen interest is the address of the Hon. Irene Parlby. This year her topic was Education for Peace. The only way we can make democracy safe for the world, is by the fullest and widest application of education," for it is only the declared the speaker, widest education which will bring us the knowledge of other countries, and peoples, their aspirations and ideals. In this way the foundation of all our hopes for international peace are laid.'

Pointing out that education is no longer something only to be enjoyed by the privileged few, Mrs. Parlby said the spirit of the day should be embodied in some such slogan as "Education of all the concern of each, and the education of each the concern

'Once a year we hear much about



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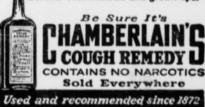
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'peace, good-will toward men,' continued the speaker.' We take these words out at Christmas time and display them in our churches. During the holiday season, we try to catch some of their spirit, but until we can get the spirit of these words into our hearts, thought, and action toward all mankind all the time we cannot hope for universal and lasting peace."

The war to outlaw war, she said, is

The war to outlaw war, she said, is an evolutionary movement, because evolution is leaven and not dynamite, it works slowly. Women are often inclined to think they can speed up their movement by legislation. The cooperative spirit she believed was the germ which would produce ideals that eventually would bring about peace. She urged mothers to cultivate this spirit in the home. "For a child," concluded Mrs. Parlby, "Is a natural co-operator, and may be taught the lessons of service and unselfishness—which co-operation really means—better in the home than anywhere else.

"War is political and now that women are beginning to think politically, and have full citizenship rights in many countries it will be the fault of women if 50 years hence we have wars."

Continued on Page 23

#### Britain Bars Boraxed Bacon

Continued from Page 9

In closing I will summarize these possible effects:

1. The new order will eliminate the abuses to a good manufacture article which have so seriously affected the reputation of Canadian bacon.

It will take away the chief talkng point of our competitors, the Danes, who say they are the sole nation supplying only unboraxed bacon which may be relied upon to be strictly fresh and unadulterated.

3. It will mean our packers will need to bring their manufacturing skill to the highest point of efficiency.
4. It will likely lead to the establish.

4. It will likely lead to the establishment of a more rapid and efficient system of overseas transportation of perishable products.

perishable products.
5. It will lead to still further popularizing of Canadian bacon on the British market through the consumers feeling secure in the knowledge that it can no longer be adulterated or preserved.

6. It should put us in a slightly more favorable position in the race with other competing nations who have been using borax, as Canada has been studying and experimenting on the question for some years now.

The new order is an indirect compliment to the Canadian bacon in bales which has been arriving on the British market in perfect condition. The knowledge that it has been possible for the Canadian packer to place such a high quality article on the market despite the distance it is shipped, has undoubtedly helped allay the fears of the British authorities of a shortage of supplies.

supplies.
7. The most important effect I hope will be to promote a more even run of hogs to our markets. Saturation and scarcity will thus be avoided and steadier markets must result.

As the connecting link between the farmer and the market for that which he produces, it is the duty of the packer to constantly lay before him any facts which will vitally affect his industry. Other than this the packer can do little. The solution of this problem which will mean so much to the Western farmer lies in his own hands. Properly guided it should not take long for Canada to overcome the Danish lead and assume the premier position in the British bacon market which rightfully belongs to us.

Mr. Learmonth Speaks
One must first of all grasp the significance of this new British order forbidding the use of borax and relate it directly to production. Can we turn this to our increased benefit or shall we allow matters to drift and be con-

tent to dally along?

Our production has been practically of having one litter a year from a sow and marketing the off-spring in the fall. It is a system that lends itself nicely to western farming conditions but does not go the whole way. Farmers can increase their spring production in

many cases and many that are not raising hogs could profitably do so. I shall leave this side of production here and branch out into a discussion of other ways of steadying and increasing production with particular reference to late summer and fall litters.

Let me first bring out the comparative cost of fattening spring litters in summer as against fall litters in winter. All data practically goes to show that the cost per pound gain is greater when done in cold weather. Ordinarily during summer 100 pounds gain is produced by feeding 450 to 475 pounds grain. I can find no data that shows fall pigs to gain 100 pounds on less than 500 pounds grain, and often much higher and in every case the rate of gain per day is lower. The time to mature is also shorter in the case of spring pigs as compared to fall pigs. It appears safe to say then that spring litters have the advantage in more economical gains, shorter time taken to mature and cost per pound gain. True these are in some cases not wide margins but sufficient to indicate to the producer the line of least resistance.

But other factors enter into consideration and they must be enumerated as they are advantages. The size of the litter, usually greater in late summer, the number of pigs raised to weaning time, usually larger, the local feed situation as a rule better in the fall, weather conditions more favorable and last but not least the adaptability of the producer to be willing to take care of his hogs and finally the kind of a market that is found when the hogs are

sold.

Our own experience and that of many others has been that pigs, farrowed after September 15, are somewhat unsatisfactory to feed, and that reasonable maturity should be had before cold weather sets in-a very varying factor in our climate. Some of the best pigs we raised this year are from late summer and early fall litters. Purchasers of pure-bred stock and exhibition classifications are best met with early spring On the other hand, for the farmer having two or three sows, late summer and early fall litters mean selling on a higher market. Much vegetable and grain roughage can be utilized in the fall. Furthermore the fall and winter dairying is steadily increasing and the dairying business and the swine go along together in ordinary farming operations.

As a rule to make the most out of a sow, she could have three litters in two years and if the weather conditions are nearly normal little difficulty would be experienced, but in parts of the country where a milder climate exists two litters a year would certainly be profitable. All the pigs coming in the spring is certainly not the best method as it only accentuates the glut and scarcity

on the market.

It does not seem practical to say that every farm should raise two litters a year from the same sow, but it does look like good business to close up the gap in our production. Once a farmer has a fall litter he can select some of the sows for the following early fall litter and produce for a higher market, bearing in mind his own individual equipment and local conditions.

#### President Wood's Address

Continued from Page 8

the consumer beyond his purchasing ability, to the extent that industry itself suffers a temporary collapse, it is usually called a financial or industrial depression, when in fact it is an industrial abortion. Industrial disaster has occurred in which all the elements of industry suffer, but it is needless to say that each end has suffered more than the middle. After this crisis has been reached and the ends can no longer support the middle, the middle begins to slowly settle back, until it has reached a level at which all industrial elements can begin to function together again. But the same process of again raising the middle until it again collapses is repeated, and thus the vicious circle of pression and revival is continued and will continue, until a common level of prices is established and stabilized. But how is this going to be done?

"Before anything can be made efficient, all parts of it must be so constructed as to fit properly and function efficiently with the other parts. If there is weakness in one of these essential parts, the strength and efficiency of the whole is accordingly impaired. The only hope we have of a strong and efficient, service-giving industrial system, lies in making the several essential parts or interests efficient, and then through systematic organization, fitting and adjusting these parts to function with each other.

Co-operate With All "In the meantime, these parts are functioning largely as separate entities, the efficient ones systematically exploiting the inefficient. any practical working relationship between these parts is more or less accidental and temporary. In the breaking up of this temporary relationship, industry is arrested and the peomade to suffer. Realizing that agriculture should be one of the strongest industrial influences, while in reality it has been the weakest, and that this weakness is mainly in its inefficiency in dealing with the prices of its products, the U.F.A. has determined to make every endeavor to get agriculture

to co-operate in every practical way

possible with other interests in industrial construction.

'There is no desire to destroy any of the efficiency of any other legitimate interest. We want to develop equal efficiency and be able to contribute our legitimate share to industrial welfare. We do not desire efficiency for the pur pose of exploiting other interests, and we will resist exploitation by others to the limit of our ability. Exploitation of class by class to the detriment of human rights and social well-being must cease, and class co-operative con struction in the interest of human happiness and social well-being must begin. To that end I make two appeals to every man who is capable of intelligent thought. Don't make your appeal to prejudice, passion, ignorance, and all that is vicious in man, and, don't respond to that appeal when made to

#### Alberta Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 7

Lethbridge Federal Constituency As-

sociation.

A resolution asking that immediate steps be taken by the government of the prairie provinces, the heads of the farmers' organizations and municipal councils, to devise plans for a systematic drive to exterminate gophers, was introduced from Alexandra Provincial Constituency Association.

An amendment that jack-rabbits be added was proposed by R. Kewley, of Kerriemuir, who said that in his district these animals were more of a pest than gophers. The amendment was adopted and the resolution then

carried.

Enlarge Sphere of U.F.A. Paper

report was submitted from the U.F.A. newspaper committee, indicating that negotiations were in progress looking to the enlargement of the paper, so that it might become the official organ of the different co-operative marketing pools as well as of the U.F.A. A joint committee consisting of one representative from each of the pools and one from the organization was practically agreed on the desirability of the proposal, but details had not been worked out.

A resolution from the board was moved that this convention authorize board to continue negotiations with the view to the organization of the U.F.A., and bring out a paper in

accordance with the report submitted. Carl Axelson moved an amendment that words be added to provide that the paper should remain under the control of the U.F.A. W. Urquhart, of Islay, seconded. The amendment was adopted and the resolution as amended carried.

On the motion of Delegate Me-Fadden, of East Lethbridge, it was decided to petition the provincial government to enact legislation making it compulsory for persons slaughtering cattle to produce the hide when requested to do so by an officer of the

The purpose of the legislation asked for was to facilitate the detection of cattle thieves.

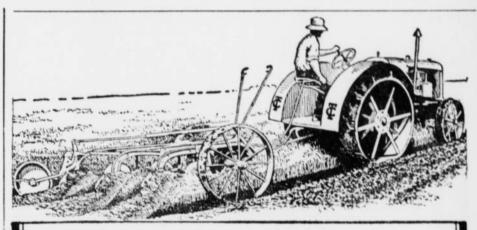
#### Would Change Liquor Act

By a small majority the convention went on record as being in favor of an increase in liquor license fees, sufficient to enable the government to provide for women and children who are left destitute as a result of the liquor traffie. This decision was reached after the reading of a memorandum from the provincial government, pointing out that the present law provided for the cancellation of permits and interdiction of persons guilty of abuse. There was at vision for dealing with men who failed to provide for their families. No such cases had been reported, and it did not appear to the government necessary to pass the resolution.

A memorandum was also read from the government, discouraging the passage of a resolution asking that every legal practitioner who handles trus funds be required to take out a bond for a substantial sum with a trust or guarantee company. It was stated in the memorandum that the law society had been active in disciplining members of the profession who were defaulters, and the Law Society Act had been amended to give them additional power. The government also questioned the propriety of requiring lawyers to be bonded under circumstances where other persons were not under the same obligation. After debate in which the resolution was supported by delegates Cuthbertson, Axelson, Suther land and others, it was carried by a

large majority. W. Wood was unanimously reelected for his eleventh term as president of the U.F.A. at the close of Wednesday morning's session. other name was mentioned when nominations were called for, and the veteran leader was given a great ovation when he rose to thank the dele gates for their renewal of confidence. President Wood made this event the occasion of a notable speech, in which he declared that the farmers of Canada were at this moment facing a great peril, namely, an export duty on wheat. This, he said, was very visible on the horizon right now. It meant just one thing and nothing else. It meant that the millers of Canada would put their hands into the pockets of the farmers and take so many cents on every bushel of wheat that was raised in Canada. It would be just straight robbery, but robbery done by legislation. We must fight this infernal thing to the death, said the president speaking with great earnestness, and if we cannot do it in any other way we must tell the immigrants that are being invited to our shores that if they come they will have to pay the millers of Canada five or 10 cents for every

bushel of wheat they grow here. Elevator Policy Discussed Later in the day Mr. Wood made another striking speech, this time on pool elevator policy. A resolution was



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before the convention from Craigmyle District Association, as follows:

"Whereas, since the inception of the wheat pool, one of the essential objects of the pool was to have been the acquiring of elevator facilities,

"Whereas, the pool is now in its third year of operation and practically nothing has been accomplished in this respect;

"Therefore be it resolved that we, the delegates here assembled, demand that the wheat pool board take immediate action toward the acquiring of elevator facilities for their members at country points."

A number of delegates spoke against the adoption of the resolution on the ground that the wheat pool was the proper body to decide on the policy of that organization. Others, however, thought the U.F.A., as father of the pool, should express an opinion. Young, of Hillside local, supported the resolution, saying the present system meant that they were delivered into the hands of their competitors, whose object was to swindle them. So far as this district was concerned, if the pool did not acquire elevators there would soon be no pool, because they would not sign up again on the expiring of the present contract.

Colonel Robinson advised going slowly. They had made the greatest progress in two years that any cooperative enterprise had ever made in the history of the world, and yet some people said they were not going fast enough.

#### Wood Makes Important Declaration

R. Cotes, of Oyen, supported the resolution. The pool board would use its discretion in acquiring elevators, but he thought the convention should go on record as recommending that the pool board get busy. Requests were made that H. W. Wood, who as president of the Alberta Wheat Pool, as well as of the U.F.A., should state the position of the pool board.

Mr. Wood said that ever since the pool started to function in October, 1923, the board had been trying to learn all it could about the things that were involved. They wanted to do the right things at the right time, and the only reason they had done anything that they had not done was because they had not been convinced that the right time had come to do that thing. He was going to speak for himself, but he believed that in a fair way he was also speaking for the board, and as long as he remained on that board he was not going to consent to doing a thing that he thought was a wrong thing to do in the interest of the wheat pool, or a thing for which the right time had not come. He believed the most important one thing in the world today was the co-operative marketing of farm produce, and if they could not succeed in setting up a system that would market their produce efficiently he saw very little hope of their ever having the capacity to take the position in the construction of an industrial system that they had got to take before a sound industrial system could ever be constructed. If that could be done in a month, or a year, or a decade, all well and good; but if it took a century it would be a century before they accomplished it. One thing they had no time to do in this development was to make a mistake that was going to set them back. They had brought into existence a wheat pool in the three western provinces which would handle over \$200,000,000 of the farmers' money this year. Nothing like it had ever been done before in the history of industrialism. The wheat pool was a business proposition and could only be developed along lines of strictly practical business methods.

#### Appeals for Loyalty

"Now," he said, "Just let me give you one of the dangers that is today threatening this wheat pool. There are men right here who say that if this board does not take immediate action in the construction of elevators we won't join the pool any more. Now I want to tell you gentlemen if that is the attitude of enough people to involve the life or death of this pool.

this pool has not one chance in fifty of surviving. They have given reasons why this should be done. They say we are not getting the right grade on our wheat. The elevator companies are giving higher grades on non-pool wheat, and it is costing us too much to handle our wheat through the elevators. In regard to getting the right grade on your wheat you have exactly the same protection right now under the present system that you will have if the pool builds elevators. Just exactly, and you won't have any more protection against the companies over grading non-pool wheat than you have So where does the solution of that problem come in so far as that is concerned? Now I want to give you another illustration. You are going to be perfectly satisfied with the grade that the pool is going to give you at the country elevator. You have had a company of your own for the last twelve years. Have you always been better satisfied with the grades you have got from that company than with those you got from the others?"

A Delegate: "That is a joint stock

Mr. Wood: "It is your company just the same and you are the joint stockholders. Now at the present time the elevator companies are the buffer between the pool and members who do not fully understand what is involved, and when we have the elevators we have got to take that standing or lying, one way or the other, and we may be lying in more ways than one before we get through. That is not a solution."

#### Discrimination Against Pool Grain

There was no doubt, he said, that at some elevators a higher grade had been given for non-pool wheat than for pool wheat, even though it was being drawn from the same threshing machine. Some people jumped to the conclusion that the pool wheat was being undergraded. There was a law to prevent undergrading, but there was no law to prevent an elevator company paying a man for a higher grade than he was entitled to. He asked if it never dawned on them that the elevator man who was giving an extra grade had such a margin of profit that he could do that and still not pay any more than the pool would pay for the correct grade. This matter of discrimination on grades had been taken up with the Calgary Grain Exchange and that body had issued an order forbidding it to be done. The exchange had power to expel any member disobeying its rules, and if information was sent in regarding violations of the order the practice would be stopped.

An earlier speaker had said that the pool raised the price of wheat 40 or 50 cents a bushel. They could cut that in two and 20 or 25 cents, and that might not be right. But the one cause above all others that was being given in Great Britain, the greatest wheat buyer in the world, for the high price of wheat, was the Canadian pool. They paid about six cents a bushel for having their wheat handled through the pool and the law of Canada protected them

on grades and weights.

The pool could not handle its wheat for nothing if it had its own elevators. There had been a lot of irritating things happen, but no pool in the world had ever had fairer treatment from elevator companies than they had had in Alberta. There were some men connected with the grain trade in Alberta who were just as good men as the farmers were. They were not out to rob the farmers anymore than the farmers were out to rob them. But their interests clashed and some of the elevator men distinctly

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irritated the pool. He thought for a long time these people were very foolish because if they kept it up they were going to drive the pool into premature elevator development, but he was beginning to think there was method in their madness.

Aiding Enemies of Pool

"If they can get us to spend five or 10 or 15 million dollars for elevators and take the responsibility for operat. these elevators, floating bonds, creating an immense debt and then building terminal elevators to handle that wheat and then make a real fight against the pool when we are under financial embarrasment, I am not sure that they are not very much wiser than we have been giving them credit for, and it would look as if they were getting some assistance from among the farmers themselves."

The wheat pool board, President Wood declared, was trying to build the pool in a practical way to do first things first, and to do other things when the proper time came. If they wanted a board that would pay no attention to those things but was going to have it perfected in a year or two no matter what the cost was, he thought they were going to have to elect a new board right down to the last man. He could answer for one thing absolutely dead sure, and that was that they would have to get a new chairman. They wanted to succeed. They did not know how long it would take them to get the pool where they wanted it, and where they would know and the world would know that it was established and was going to live. But if they had brains enough to do the right thing and support enough from the supporters of the pool in the western provinces and in Alberta in particular to stand beside them until it was done, by the eternal gods it was going to be done.

In reply to a question, Mr. Wood said that in Saskatchewan there were 900 shipping points, and the pool had about 100 elevators. In Manitoba, where there was a much smaller acreage, there were about eight pool elevators. In Manitoba the pool itself had no financial responsibility for the elevators, the pool members in each district having full responsibility for the cost of operation, He had been informed that in one case at least the men who were responsible for the building of the elevator and for its operation, were hauling their pool wheat past that elevator and delivering it to other elevators.

After a short further discussion two amendments to the resolution were adopted, the first to change the word demand to recommend and the second to strike out the last six words for their members at country points.

1927 Place of Meeting

When the motion as amended was put to the meeting, however, it was lost by a small majority, a considerable number of delegates not voting. A resolution to change the time of the annual convention from winter to summer was proposed by the Central board, and invitations were received for the summer convention from Red Deer and Bashaw, near Buffalo Lake.

The resolution however was referred to the locals for consideration.

A telegram was received from the Edmonton Board of Trade offering a free hall and other inducements if the next convention was held in the northern city, and a resolution was adopted recommending to the Central board that it give serious consideration to the invitation.

Reports from the four pools now in operation in Alberta were also given at this session, much interesting information being given as to the progress made and the arrangements entered into for the marketing of the products col-lected. O. L. McPherson reported for the wheat pool, A. D. Claypool for the livestock pool, J. R. Love for the dairy pool, and Mrs. F. E. Wyman for the egg and poultry pool.

The convention on Thursday morn-

ing resolved:
"Whereas, the present system of grading wheat is not based on the milling value, and, "Whereas, we have organized a pool

to market our wheat; "Therefore be it resolved, that our Central board confer with the wheat pool board with the object in view of devising a more satisfactory method of grading."

A resolution was adopted authorizing the board of directors to assist the U.F.A. candidate for the constituency of Athabasea in the recent election. in his protest against the return of W. Cross, on the ground of alleged irregularities.

Hail Insurance Charges

At the instance of Serviceberry District Association, a resolution was passed recommending to the provincial government that the proposed route of Medicine Hat highway be changed so that instead of going by way of Namaka, it should continue for 14 miles due east from Strathmore and thence south to Gleichen.

A. H. Tovell, manager of the Hail Insurance Board, was asked to speak

to a resolution which read:

"Be it resolved, that in order to successfully compete with the companies in every part of the province, the Hail Insurance Board of Alberta, instead of setting a uniform rate over the entire province, be empowered to define certain areas wherein higher or lower rates may be charged."

Mr. Tovell said the Hail Insurance Board was under a serious handicap in the fact that although certain sections of the province were much more subject to hail than others, they had a uniform premium rate throughout the province. The private companies had different rates in different sections, based on experience, some sections having a higher rate than that of the board, and others a lower one. The result was that the board had the greater part of its business in the sections where losses were unusually high and company premium rates higher than those of the board. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

A resolution in favor of reducing automobile licenses to a basic fee of \$5.00, and imposing a tax of one cent or more per gallon on gasoline was defeated by a narrow margin.

Resume Debate on Executive The keenest debate of Thursday's

session was brought about by the reopening of the question of the method of electing the executive of the organization. On the first day of the convention a constitutional amendment. proposed by the board, and providing that the members of the executive, other than the two presidents and the vice-president, should be appointed by the board of directors instead of by the convention, had been voted down.

After the noon adjournment on Thursday, the question was re-opened. President Wood, who, by vote of the convention on the opening day was not asked to speak to the question, got into the debate on this occasion, and after setting out the method of electing officers in the U.F.A. and in other organizations, said it was most illogical that the executive, to which the board had to delegate its powers, was neither elected by nor answerable to the board. Carl Axelson, H. F. Spencer and others who had successfully opposed the change in the constitution on Tuesday, repeated their arguments, but the convention this time was against them. An amendment providing that the new method of election should not come into force until the next annual convention, and motion that the matter be referred to the locals, were in turn rejected, and finally, the change in the constitu-tion was adopted by a substantial majority.

Another proposed constitutional amendment over which the convention developed considerable warmth, was one limiting membership in the junior branch to boys and girls under 21

A resolution was adopted asking that a course of study of co-operative marketing of agricultural products be in-eluded in the curriculum of our agricultural colleges, and also that short courses be arranged for in rural districts during the winter season dealing with the history and management of co-operative enterprises.

#### Endorse Rural Credit Scheme

What was generally considered to be a forecast of the rural credit scheme included in the legislativa program of the federal government, was given to the convention on Wednesday evening by Hon. R. G. Reid, provincial treasurer. The plan outlined very closely resembles that of the federal farm loan system of the United States, and would involve the formation of local loan associations through which the farmer borrowers would assume a large measure of responsibility.

To create the reserve necessary to secure the money at a low rate of interest, it was proposed that the Dominion government, the provincial gov ernment and the borrower, should each subscribe for stock to the amount of 5 per cent. of the loans. It was anticipated that the money could be borrowed at 5 per cent., and with 1 per cent. for administration and 1 per cent. for organization, a loan could be paid off in about 34 years by an annual payment, including principal and interest per cent.

Following the explanation by Mr. Reid, the convention passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, the condition of farmers is such that the necessity of rural

credits is vital;

"Therefore be it resolved that we strongly urge the adoption of a system of rural credits, and that our representatives give their strongest support to the same.

At the close of the Thursday afternoon session the delegates divided into separate meetings, according to dis-tricts, and elected directors to the Central board as follows: Acadia, J. K. Sutherland; Athabasca, E. E. Rogers; Battle River, A. F. Aitken; Bow River, H. Hansen; Camrose, G. E. Reese; East and West Calgary, S. J. Ewing; East and West Edmonton, Glen Story; Lethbridge, J. O. Jonason; Macleod, S. Lunn; Medicine Hat, H. C. McDaniel; Peace River, North, Mr. Craig: Peace River, South, H. Critch-low: Red Deer, G. H. Biggs; Vegreville, A. Lunan; Wetaskiwin, E. R. Rasmussen.

On Friday, with a three-minute limit on speakers in force, the work of passing or rejecting resolutions was speeded up and good progress was made.

The convention declared in favor of an averaging system of computing a farmer's income for income tax purposes, and also advocated a provincial income tax to replace the supplementary revenue tax on land, which was declared to be an injustice to rural people. E. H. Spencer, supporting the latter resolution, gave figures showing that last year city residents on the average contributed \$1.38 per capita through this tax; towns-people, 55 cents; residents of villages 37 cents, and rural people, \$3.30. Other resolutions carried were as follows:

Urging the legislature to amend the Municipal Hospital Act so as to provide for an annual meeting at the seat of the hospital, with a view to securing full discussion of hospital affairs; requesting the federal government to enter into negotiations with the government of the United States with a view to securing the removal of the duty on live cattle exported to southern markets; asking that the board of grain appeals be authorized to decide appeals on grain graded tough, and that the moisture content allowed in wheat included in the straight grades be increased to 14.6 per cent; favoring the amendment of the Canada Grain Act so as to give the farmer the right to designate the terminal elevator to which his grain shall be forwarded from a country elevator; that the convention petition the C.P.R. to reduce the freight rates on sugar beets consigned to the Raymond factory to the same scale as that which applies in Montana and Washington; condemning eadet training in the schools and asking that the minister of education make a survey as to the cost of introducing a program of physical education public and high schools, drafted and administered by the de-partment of education; that pressure be brought to bear on the provincial and federal governments with a view to removing what were alleged to be excessive and discriminatory freight rates from certain points on grain moving both east and west; expressing the opinion that while there was no

objection to immigrants coming voluntarily to this country, the government should not spend the money of those already here to induce others to come in, and by increasing the production products help to farm prices; and declaring against the practice in the provincial and federal houses of parliament of providing s special allowance in addition to the regular indemnity for the leader of the opposition.

Resolutions on banking, finance and eredit also came before the convention Friday. The main resolution submitted on these subjects was as follows:

"Whereas, the plutorcratic classes seem to hold absolute control over both the old political parties so that every effort of our most Progressive members of parliament for a socially controlled money and credit system is continually counteracted by these parties, which act as a committee to look after the affairs of the specially privileged, and,

"Whereas, the establishment of a national banking system is therefore out of the question for the time being, and,

"Whereas, the issue of our currency and control of our own credit is the first essential step towards a reduction of our national, provincial and private debts, and,

"Whereas, under such conditions it would seem that the provincial unit is the logical unit to embark on a new

system of our own;

"Therefore be it resolved, that we urge the advisability of selecting a committee of advanced students monetary reforms to confer with the provincial government with a view of taking the initiatory steps to establish a finance system that will guarantee a credit instruments and circulating wealth." true relationship between circulating

This resolution, which had been passed by Acadia Federal Constituency Association, was moved by John Egger, and supported by C. East and Carl all of whom spoke of the exploitation of the people through the present financial system, and declared that credit must be controlled in the interest of all before the economic ills from which society is suffering can be

L. Baker, Wetaskiwin; John Galloway, C. C. Reid, J. P. Watson, G. McFadden, W. Phillips, and others criticized different features of the resolution, and amendments were adopted striking out the fourth clause of the preamble, which declared that the provincial unit was the logical one on which to embark on a new system, and changing the resolution to read:

"Therefore be it resolved that we urge the advisability of selecting a committee of advanced students monetary reforms to confer with the provincial government, and to formulate any plans that are deemed feasible and report at a later date to the U.F.A. convention." At one stage of the amendment of the resolution the duties to be assigned to the committee included that of disseminating knowledge, but these words were struck out.

After being amended as indicated the resolution was adopted by a large majority.

The appointment of the committee was left to the Board of Directors, which was asked to finance its investigations as far as possible.

Resolutions in favor of a central bank for Canada, to be controlled by and in the interests of the people, and urging the Alberta government to make an investigation into the proposal that public financing be done by the issue of treasury bills instead of interestbearing bonds, were passed without discussion.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has published its second list of poultry breeders whose birds qualified for advance registry by laying the required number of eggs in a year. The names of prairie breeders appearing names of prairie breeders appearing in this list are as follows: C. U. Browne, DeWinton, Alta.; C.P.R. Farm, Strathmore, Alta.; G. Glasser, Lethbridge, Alta.; Miss E. Jickling, Dugald, Man.; F. W. Mahon, Regina, Sask.; Mrs. R. J. McNabb, Minnedosa, Man.; F J. Taylor, Pirmez Creek, Alta.; Mrs. T. Wilkins, Beston, Man.



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#### Mrs. Gunn's Address

Continued from Page 2

school courses; we dealt with methods of administration, the little rural school or the larger unit of municipal administration; we discussed vocational versus cultural and academic study for the rural child, physical education and health activities for the public and secondary schools. In fact, the whole machinery of education came under the careful purview of our members. And the discussions which took place indicated a wide grasp of each subject and an intimate knowledge of class room

routine and pedagogical practice.

This year, however, education has been studied from the much larger concept of a continuous, progressive process throughout life. It has been viewed, too, not from a standpoint of provincial jurisdiction, but from that of national well-being, progress and

stability.

It is noteworthy, that the Inter-provincial Council of Farm Women this year set as one of the topics of thought and discussion, The Ethical and Spiritual Training of the Young. To make the driving force of our educational work the development of moral fitness and uprightness is essentially the task before us, for these, according to the author quoted above, are "the stern and immutable conditions through which alone a people can long continue to play a great part on the stage of the world."

Insofar, then, as our children are imbued with those qualities of character denoting courage, justice, integrity, and fair dealing one with another, in just such measure will these form the composite conception of our provincial and national life, and indeate our future improvement or decay.

When we note the development of the spirit of co-operation and service, in so short a period of organization, and envision the possibilities of our concerted effort to instil these by precept and example in the minds of the young, we have a glimpse of the contribution our organization has made, and will continue to make, as a permanent, constructive, evolutionary force.

That this spirit of co-operation and service is, or should be, the underlying, animating force in education is becoming increasingly recognized in all parts of the world. This is indicated by such meetings as the first Biennial World Congress of Educational Associations held in Edinburgh, July, 1925. At this meeting, men and women of world repute as educationists met, not to discuss the promotion of intellectual brilliancy, but in order to bring about, throughout the world, by means of education, a spirit of mutual tolerance, and sympathy and understanding and good-will.

The long pages of history reveal the upward struggle of the human race from the time "when man first emerged from the primeval forest, and lifted his eyes to the stars," to the world of today, in which the minds of men concentrate on the problem of ushering in a new era of equality of opportunity to all the people; in which

DECENT PARE

they struggle to liberate the energies and creative thought and effort of mankind from the waste and misery and utter futlity of war.

The measure of our success, therefore, is the measure in which we contribute to the solving of these problems. That they can and will be solved, in the near future or eventually, none can doubt.

The means by which this solution must come were clearly outlined by H. G. Wells, in The Salvaging of Civiliza-tion. "Up certain steps," he said, "there is a door to this dark prison of ignorance, prejudice and passion in which we live—and that door is only locked on the inside. It is within our power, given the will for it, given the courage for it—it is within our power to go out. The key to all our human disorder is organized education, comprehensive and universal. The watchword of conduct that will clear up all our difficulties is the plain truth. Rely upon that watchword, use that key with courage, and we can go out of the prison in which we live; we can go right out of the conditions of war, shortage, angry scrambling, mutual thwarting and malaise and disease in which we live; we and our kind can go out into sunlight, into a sweet air of understanding, into confident freedoms and a full creative life—for ever."

Education commences at the mother's knee and every word spoken within the hearsay of little children tends towards the formation of character .- Hosea

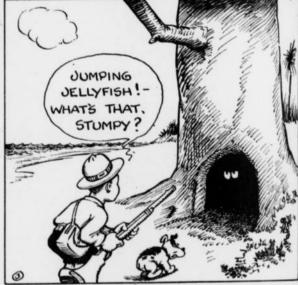


THIS is how Dicky Dare came to Zamboango, the land of play and adventure. Dicky told his big sister who was old enough to drive a car, that he was going to Zamboango in an airship, but she laughed at him and said there was no such place. Then he told his big brother who was old enough to wear long pants, and he said, "You're erazy, kid." But big brothers and sisters



don't know so much after all, for here Dicky is.

But when Dicky first told Stumpy about Zamboango, the dog wagged his little tail furiously, and begged to go too. And because Stumpy understood, Dicky made up his mind to take awfully good care of him. That's why he is so angry at the baboon for throwing the cocoanut.



Dicky and Stumpy walked and walked and walked, and everything was so wonderful in the wild, wet woods. They ate kingango nuts and berries from the custard bush. The monkeys chittered and chattered at them, and the parrots, all purple and green and gold, squeaked and squawked and squollered. All of a sudden—look! What a terrifying sight!



The two great, big eyes shining like live coals were enough to frighten anyone. But worse still! In a minute sparks began to shoot out of the darkness and a puff of smoke came blowing out of the black hole. Stumpy ran for his life, and Dicky, thinking it was the ferocious Wizeloporus, got ready to shoot, but his gun went off too soon.



Wasn't Dicky surprised and pleased when out of the hole crawled a little nigger boy smoking a long cigar. They were friends right away. The nigger boy said his name was Divinity Terwilligus, and said he used to shine shoes in Chicago, and before that he had worked at being wild man in a circus Said he'd been shipwrecked and was now alone on the island.



Dicky said that was too long a name for such a short man, and said he was going to call him Bimbo instead. He gave the little black fellow a mouth organ which made him so happy that he agreed to be Dicky's servant. Lucky for Dicky, because Bimbo knows the Island of Zamboango as well as you know the found had not be descent. well as you know the four corners of your bedroom.

#### Alberta Women Convene

Continued from Page 18

Thursday morning Mrs. J. W. Field. convener of Health and Child Welfare, gave a very full account of the many health activities of the province. Health districts large enough to support full time health officers, were advocated. Mrs. Field stated that undoubtedly the most serious health and child welfare problem was the mental defective. Following her report, a resolu-recommending the sterilization resolution mentally deficient persons found guilty of a criminal offence against a child der 16 years was passed.

Hon. George Hoadly, minister of agriculture and public health, told of he effort he was making to protect the farmers interests by protesting against the splitting of doctors fees, and the harging of specialist rates by those of the medical profession who were not

in the specialist class.

A very full and carefully prepared report of the legislative committee was given by Mrs. F. E. Wyman, convener. She expressed the satisfaction of the organization at the passing of the Shaw bill equalizing grounds for divorce.

#### Directors Elected

At a special evening session the dlowing directors for 1926 were following directors for 1926 were elected: Peace River (South), Mrs. E. directors for H. Ethridge, Rossington; Peace River North), Mrs. Norman Talbot, Wapiti; Athabasca, Mrs. A. H. Warr, Was-katenau; Wetaskiwin, Mrs. D. J. Christie, Wetaskiwin; Camrose, Mrs. R. Price, Stettler; Battle River, Mrs. A. E. Postans, Heath; Red Deer, Mrs. P. C. Hepburn, Elnora; East and West Calgary, Mrs. L. L. Scholefield, Crossfield; Vegreville, Mrs. W. D. McNaughton, Vegreville; Acadia, Mrs. R. Clark Fraser, Rollinson; MacLeod, Mrs. Kaiser, High River; Lethbridge, Mrs. Carlson, Cardston; Bow River, Mrs J. C. Buckley, Gleichen; Medicine Hat, Mrs. Angus Baker, Medicine Hat; East and West Edmonton, Mrs. S. J. Bentley, North Edmonton.

Miss Lucile MacRae, secretary, reported the organization of 17 Junior locals in the past year (almost doubling the 1924 record), and an ncreased membership of from 795 in

1924 to 987 in 1925.

Miss MacRae also mentioned the reading course arranged for the Juniors by the University. This was later outlined in detail by Miss Jessie Montgomery, of the Extension Department of the University.

Mrs. Clark Fraser, convener of Young Peoples Work, offered helpful suggestions designed to stimulate interest in this important auxiliary to the parent organization.

Donald Cameron, president of the Junior U.F.A., spoke briefly setting forth the aims of the Juniors.

Perhaps the most important report of the convention was that on Immigration, prepared by Mrs. R. Price, of Stettler, this gave much valuable information, on all phases of the subject; and showed a careful study entailing a great deal of research work on the part of the convener. A resolution protesting against proposed schemes of group colonization as being detrimental to the best interests of Canada, was unanimously passed.

The report of the social welfare committee presented by Mrs. C. Jenson, of Magrath, was the last to come before the convention. In this the convener stressed the need for more understand-ing parents who would help their offspring to learn self control.

Two resolutions dealing with educational matters were passed. The first asked for the passing of legislation nabling municipalities to create municipal schools and petitioned the government to establish one or more municipal high schools in the province. The other advocated the deleting from all literature used in public and high schools of selections which tend to glorify war or war heroism.

The delegates were entertained at tea Friday afternoon by the Calgary local following a round table conference led by Mrs. Leona Barrett, of Mirror, and an illustrated lecture by Prof. Fay, of Toronto University.

#### Three Alberta Pools End Year

Continued from Page 10

butter-fat signed up. With the object of arranging for the marketing of this produce a meeting was held at Edmon ton, October 12, when the aims of the pool were explained to 40 of the manufacturers of the province. As a result contracts were entered into with the P. Burns Company, the Woodland Dairy Limited, the Sedgewick Cooperative Creamery and the Wetaskiwin Co-operative Creamery, under which the plants of those companies are being operated by the pool, the pool paying to the owners the recognized rates of interest and depreciation, and the actual cost of manufacturing pool butter. Under this plan plants are being operated at Vermillion, Wainwright, Sedgewick, Tofield, Edmonton, Camrose, Wetaskiwin, Ponoka and Stettler. Practically every cream producer north of Red Deer is given pool facilities.

Negotiations are now proceeding with other creamery owners, and it is hoped that in the near future pool facilities will be available in southern part of the province. pool at present has no capital, and the companies operating for them have agreed to finance the operations, supervise the plants and sell the pool butter for a charge of one cent per pound of butter-fat. Under this arrangement the pool is able to pay the full market price for cream, and profits will be distributed half-yearly to the members according to the quantity of cream supplied.

Cattlemen Affiliate with U.L.G.

The livestock pool report relates the steps taken by the board of that organization to make arrangements with the board of the United Grain Growers Limited to avoid the duplication of farmer-owned organizations in the field of livestock marketing. These were unsuccessful until October 17, when a further conference of the two bodies was brought about by the cooperative marketing committee of the Alberta government which had offered its service as in the interest of unity.

As a result of this conference, the United Livestock Growers, which is a subsidiary of the U.G.G., was made the central selling agency of the Alberta Livestock Pool, and three members of the pool board were appointed to the directorate of the United Livestock Growers, the remaining three directors being named by the U.G.G. The plan of operation provides for the organization of local livestock shipping associations and for the extension of the scheme to Saskatchewan and Manitoba when provincial boards are established in those provinces. The pool began receiving livestock on January 11, 1926, but the report stated that there was still considerable country organization work to be done to make the pool a complete success.

The egg and poultry pool came into operation on November 9, 1925, arrangements having been made with the Alberta government to have the provincial marketing service act as sales agent for the pool. The arrangements provide for four egg pool periods, and four poultry pool periods. Eighty per current market price is cent. of the paid as an initial payment, and the final payment at the end of each pool

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 3

On this point Mr. Forke so far has been non-committal. Speaking on January 19, he said: "Perhaps, Mr. Speaker, we have got some enlightenment anyway out of this debate. I do not know what great principles we could not compromise upon in some degree. I believe that if three or four really sensible people among the Conservative group and the same number from the Liberal side got together—and, of course, you could take in the whole body of the Progressives, because they are all sensible-we could arrive at some solution of the difficulties which we seem to be entangled with at the present time. We, the Progressives, are here to do the best we can for the Dominion of Canada.

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There is not one of us who is not thinking seriously of the situation and trying to do what is best, and we are not now asking anything that we would not ask under other circumstances. No matter what view may be taken, I hope that in the time to come no one will be able to point to me and say that I did anything that was disreputable or dishonorable in connec-tion with the business of this House."

At the conclusion of a brief but elo quent speech, Alfred Speakman, of Red Deer, said on Thursday: "As I have indicated, every member of this House is in favor of certain legislation embodied in the Speech from the Throne. We present this ridiculous spectacle to gods and men, that believ ing these things sound, we cannot get together to put them in the form of legislation. If ever the people of this country-and some of them have had grave cause to doubt the efficiency of the party system-need an object lesson on the policies into which the party system may lead men, it will be found here when men will not get together to do what all agree should be done. Co-operation is a wonderful word, a word which has sometimes been done to death, but I really believe there is room for some co-operation here. The Olympian deities might well laugh at human faults and frailties when they find 244 men and one lady all agreed as to what should be done and incapable to get together long enough to do it."

Probably the most healthy sign of the present situation is to be found in the willingness of the 61 members from the province of Quebec, on the Liberal side, to grant without complaint the proposed reforms in the Speech from the Throne, which are of Western advantage particular to Canada.

The Railway Commission has announced its findings in the westbound The members export grain rate case. of the board are evenly divided on the validify ot the order reducing the rates. with the result that these rates remain in force. Hon. H. A. McKeown, the chairman, and Hon. Frank Oliver, who made the order last September, are supported in the judgment by the new member of the board, Thomas Vien, who was appointed by the federal government to the post of deputy chief commissioner last September. other three commissioners, who passed the resolution of protest in September, remain of the opinion that the order was invalid, though they differ on what course should be pursued at the present S. J. McLean, assistant chief time. commissioner, favors reseinding the order and returning to the rates in force last August; but commissioners Boyce and Lawrence, while holding that the order was void, agree that on account of the private contract made under them, the rates should remain in force pending the proceedings in the general rate enquiry. All the members of the board coincide in the view that the railways should have the right to apply for relief if they so desire and can sustain their case, during the process of the general rate inves-

tigation. The incident has been used in the

House in an unfortunate but charac teristic effort to make party capital by Hon. "Bob" Rogers. The judgements just issued contain some biting attacks on the chief commissioner by commissioners Boyce and Lawrence, and have not contributed to the maintenance of public confidence in a tribunal which requires full public trust to enable it to fulfill its func-tions properly. Even Mr. McLean. whose judgement is written with studious moderation, expresses a hope that the record of the appeal "should be a safeguard against the recurrence of such an unprecedented course of action as was involved in the issuance" of the order of September 2.

#### The Open Forum

Fusilier Local's Recommendation

The Editor,—At a special meeting shareholders of U.G.G. local No. 315, h shareholders of U.G.G. local No. 315, held at Fusilier on 2nd inst., I am instructed to ask you to kindly insert in next issue of your paper the following motion which was passed at a well attended meeting here as follows: "U.G.G. local No. 315. This meeting of the U.G.G. shareholders at Fusilier, Sask., go on record of being in favor of a vote of the shareholders of the U.G.G. being taken at an early date, upon the question of disposing of the elevators to the wheat pool. That in view of the importance of the question, that our board of directors at Winnipeg, issue instructions to all the various locals to call meeting, discuss and take a vote on the question."—
E. Pepper, secretary-treasurer. Pepper. secretary-treasurer

The Council of Agriculture The Editor.—The editorial in The Guide under the heading the Council of Agriculture, in the issue of December 9, is timely. That real efforts to co-ordinate the ideas and the activities of the different branches

That real efforts to co-ordinate the ideas and the activities of the different branches of the farmers' organizations, industrially, commercially and politically is now recognized in ever wider circles. That our co-ordinating institution, "The Council of Agriculture," must be built up and perfected must be apparent to all.

That the council in the past has not functioned efficiently and satisfactory is due to the fact that decisions to be carried out must have unanimous support. The motive for such rule no doubt was to maintain harmony. But harmony achieved on such basis produces restrictions that retard progressive efforts. In the affiliated organizations the principle of majority rule governs all decisions. The intelligent exchange of ideas and plans of action is the only reliable method of intellectual development and present and future progress. Consequently if the Council of Agriculture wish to secure complete confidence from the affiliated bodies by allowing them some chance for initiative and possibility of action, then it seems that the least the council can do is to adopt the principles of majority rule.

The chief criticism of the council is levelled against the composition of it. The idea prevails that the commercial companies, the United Grain Growers', the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and The Grain Growers' Guide, which are practically the same interest are in complete control. By being constantly engaged in the commercial work of the farmers'

practically the same interest are in com-plete control. By being constantly engaged in the commercial work of the farmers' business they have, to a very large extent, lost contact with the ideas and aspirations of the farmers. This has developed con-ceptions and feelings that are detrimental, in fact destructive, to the best interest of the farmers' movement in Canada. Nevertheless it must be frankly admitted

Nevertheless it must be frankly admitted that the farmers themselves and their delegates are entirely responsible for the present state of affairs. The tendency and trend for a number of years has in ever wider circles been devoted in efforts to bring into being some workable substitute. This attitude has developed factional feelings which has divided the farmers' movement of Canada and destroyed its strength both commercially and politically. That the organized farmers of Canada sorely need some institution of co-ordination, such as the Council of Agriculture,

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4-21 iofsky, Loreburn, Sask.

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#### Various

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included. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 2-5

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R.O.P. SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN and exhibition R.C. Silver Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00 each. Pen of eight exhibition Wyandottes, \$15. Mary Forge, Portage la Prairie, Man. 1-5.

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PURE-BRED POULTRY—MAMMOTH BRONZE toms, \$7.00. White Wyandotte cockerels, rose comb, \$3.00. Mrs. Alf. Taylor, Ogema, Sask. 2-4

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ereis, \$3.00, two, \$0.00. H. L. Hampton, Gera, Sask.

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THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS, 300-EG strain, Cockerels half price now. J. J. Fai. Winkler, Man.

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BARRONS' LARGE VIGOROUS SINGLE COM White Leghorn cockerels, \$3.00, two for \$M Nora Sharpley, Sidney, Man.

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SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKerels, from imported stock, \$2.00 each or threat \$5.00. Elmer Sand, Edberg, Alta.

PURE BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB WHILL
Leghorn cockerels, for quick sale, \$1.50 add
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LARGE, FINE, PURE-BRED ROSE COMB
Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. Total
Rouleau, Sask.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERIS last May hatched, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Henry Bedr. Vulcan, Alta. Vulcan, Alta.

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PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-horn cockerels, \$2.00. Dan Ohlson, Phaton, Als norn cockerels, \$2.00. Dan Ohlson, Phatot, As

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERIS

\$1.50. Phillips and Jacobsen, Ravenscrag, Sask

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERIS, \$1.75 cach. Fred Rosekrane, Edbers, As

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SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCKERS
by large imported sire, of heavy egg produst
splendid birds, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Satisfact
guaranteed. Mrs. Lott, Findlater, Sask.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORD cockerels, big strong birds, \$4.00 each. H. Wasidney, Man.

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PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERS
eight to nine pounds, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00; put
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Tofield, Alta.

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ELLING—BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00. Margaret Linton, Drake, Sask. 4-3 UFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, LARGE birds, \$3.00 each. Mrs. Lott, Findlater, Sask. 4-3

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00 EACH.
Mrs. T. Metcalfe, Bowsman, Man.
4-2

AYING STRAIN, BUFF ORPINGTON COCK-erels, \$2.00. Carl Scharff, Hartney, Man. 4-2 PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, two for \$5.00. Jos. Hepworth, Menzie, Man.

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YOUR HENS WILL LAY IN JANUARY AND February if you give them Davies Egg Maker. Used from the Atlantic to Pacific. Makes every hen pay for its keep. Don't wait till March and April for eggs. Get them now when they are worth money. Sent postpaid, on receipt of \$1.00. The old reliable Davies Lice and Mite Killer is still giving wonderful satisfaction. It also sells at \$1.00 per box, prepaid. With winter right here you cannot afford to be without these poultry necessities. Mail \$2.00 today and try a box of each. The F. G. Davies Company, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto. (Agents wanted in every district).

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These birds are selected from some of the heaviest laying strains in Canada. They are well marked, strong, healthy birds. I am proud of them and so will you be. \$4.00 and \$5.00 each. Cash must accompany order. Shipments made anywhere. Spring Copse Stock Farm, Strathcona, Alta. P. H. Ashby. IIG. VIGOROUS BARRED ROCK COCKERELS.

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COCKERELS—270-EGG LINE, THE INVINC-libles. I need room. Sacrificing at half price. Pedigree with every bird. \$2.50, \$3.50 each. Com-plete satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Williamson, Vanguard, Sask. 52-5

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Vanguard, Sask. 52-6
Vanguard, Sask. 52-6
IcOPA FARM, BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK
cockeres, \$3.00 to \$10 each. Three years in the
Provincial Egg-Laying Contest, winning one 5th,
one 3rd and five 2nd prizes for yearly work
W. R. Barker, Delorolane, Man. 3-5
URE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,
from leading Western flocks, Barred Rocks
exclusively. Ten years with the breed. Will
sacrifice to make room at \$2.50 each. O. Kolstad,
3-5

Viscount, Sask.

ARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM BREDto-lay strain of prize-winning birds, price \$3.00
or two for \$5.00. Mrs. William Coghill, Congress,
Sask.

8ask. 3-4
ARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM BEST
bred-to-lay strain, well developed, vigorous birds.
Price \$3.00, or three for \$8.00. Mrs. Radelyffe,
Bagot, Man. 1-4

Bagot, Man.

URE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, fine healthy birds, nicely barred. Bred-to-lay strain, \$5.50 each; two for \$6.00. H. Baker, Box 78, Nutana, Sask.

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OR SALE—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, from excellent taying strain, \$2.00 each or three for \$5.00. Also registered Holstein bull, 1½ years. A. Rudd, Crandall, Man.

ERE THEY ARE! BARRED ROCK COCKerels, taying strain. While they last, \$3.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. O. J. Bourassa, Lafleche, Sask.

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RED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,
Lethbridge Experimental Farm strain, from 260 to
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\$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Richard Willocks,
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ARRED ROCK COCKERELS, DIRECT ON-tarle Agricultural College birds. Best layers in Canada. H. J. Funk, Box 219, Winkler, Man. 2-6

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RE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from best laying strains, \$2.50 each. Mrs. E. T. Broughton, Flaxcombe, Sask.

Broughton, Flaxcombe, Sask.

RE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, VIGORous, beautifully narrow barred, good laying strain,
33.00 W.H. Hicks, Souris, Man.

3-3.10 RRED ROCK COCKERELS, HEAVY-LAYING
train, \$2.00 each. Mrs. William Brown, Mayfeld,
yan.

3-3-2

RE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50. Mrs. 8. R. Barber, Box 295. Woiseley, Sask. 3-3 RE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 Mach. Frank Park, Kerrobert, Sask.

ach. Frank Park, Kerrobert, Sask.

RRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.50 EACH.

Mrs. Rodney Stevens, Carnduff, Sask.

4-3

LLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK ROOSers, \$2.00 each. Fred Roach, Alameda, Sask. 4-5

RREBBERG, SASK. RE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, 2.00. Jack Dash, Kipling, Sask.

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20 YEARS' EXCLUSIVE BREEDING ROSE Comb Rhode Island Reds, Government approved flock, cockerels, \$5.00. Lyle Poultry Farm, Arrowwood, Alta.

ROSE AND S. C. REDS, BIG BEAUTIES, APRIL hatched, from prize stock, winter-laying strain, \$3.00 each, four, \$10. Arthur Hooey, Eyebrow, Sask.

Sacrificing—R. I. RED PULLETS, APRIL hatched, direct from experimental farm, October heavy-laying strain, \$1.75. Mrs. Rinn, Manitou, Man.

Man. 3-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND
Red cockerels, brøl-to-lay, \$3.00 each, two, \$5.00.

Anna Flanders, Bowsman River, Man. 3-2

R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, FROM bred-to-lay strain, \$3.00 to \$5.00. James Jesson, Lundbreck, Alta. 3-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKER-els, \$2.50 and \$3.00. Norman Horning, Macklin, Sask. 3-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKerels, heavy-laying strain, \$3.00. Robert Haine Macklin, Sask.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-erels, two, \$5.00; some \$4.00, \$5.00 birds. Value guaranteed. Gus. Pearson, Macoun, Sask. 1-6

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-erels, from first prize cockerel, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00 each. Mrs. Geo. Barron, Pilot Mound, Man. 4-2

SELLING — ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND cockerels, \$2.00 each. Wes. Gordon, Hazeleliffe,

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MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE, \$3.00; GANders, \$4.00, from first prize stock at Regina Fair. Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.00. Mrs. James Bagnell, Huntoon, Sask.

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PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 20-30 pounds, \$10, \$15; pullets, 15-19 pounds, \$8.00, \$10. Mrs. William, Terryberry, Deloraine, Man. 4-6

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, HEAVY strain. Sire and grand-sire first prize, provincial show Hens, \$6.00; toms, \$10. Lyle Poultry Farm, Arrowwood, Alta.

Arrowwood, Alta. 24

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM UNIversity and imported stock, toms, 20 to 23 pounds, \$7.00, \$8.00; pullets, 12 to 14 pounds, \$4.00, \$5.00.
Mrs. Raiph Dancey, Mawer, Sask. 4-2

\$7.00, \$8.00; pullets, 12 to 14 pounds, \$4.00, \$5.00
Mrs. Ralph Dancey, Mawer, Sask.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$8.00, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Kidgell, Cartwright, Man.

BRONZE TOMS, FROM FIRST PRIZE WINners on both sides, \$6.00 to \$8.00 each. Mrs. J. Bell, Willows, Sask.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, GUAR-anteed weight, 20 to 24 pounds. Price \$8.00. Mrs. William Arnott, Box 152, Robllin, Man. 2-3
FOR SALE—PURE BRONZE TURKEYS, BRED from 40-pound tom, hens, \$6.00; toms, \$10. Mrs. Chas. Phipps, Forgan, Sask.

4-6
PURE-BRED MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE, ganders, \$4.00; geese, \$3.00. Mrs. H. W. Clay, Fillmore, Sask.

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SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS.

SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00. Mrs. Swannie, Quill Lake, Sask.

Lake, Sask. 3-4

SELECT MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE AND ganders, \$6.00. Miles Houlden, Cayley, Alta. 2-6

PURE BRONZE TÜRKEY TOMS, \$5.00 EACH.
Mrs. Chas. D. Thomas, Palmer, Sask. 4-4

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Wyandottes

WHITE WYANDOTTES, FROM STOCK FROM
Martin's best Dorcas matings; dam's records 200 to
267; sires, New York State Fair winners. Cockerels, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$10; pullets, \$3.00 and \$5.00
each. Satisfaction or money refunded. J. A.
Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, HATCHED
from hens with records from 175 to 245. Price \$5.00
to \$10 each. Fred Finch, Lanigan, Sask.

2-6

#### POULTRY

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED R. C. WHITE WYAN-dotte cockerels, \$3.00 each. A few out of special stock at \$5.00 each. John Thompson, Box 53, Pensance, Sask

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-dotte cockerels, from heavy winter layers, \$2.50, two, \$4.50, April hatch. Robt. Drysdale, Brandon, Man.

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels, early hatched, \$2.00. John Young, Empress,

Alta.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER-els. Sire first prize, Saskatchewan Poultry Show, \$3.00. two, \$5.00. Albert Herg, Margo, Sask. 3-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED R. C. S. L. WYAN-dotte cockerels, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Elin Creek, Man.

FOR: \$ SALE.

FOR SALE — COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE cockerels, also wanted for own flock. Herbert Mead,

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK erels, \$2.00 each, two for \$3.00. David Youns Bredenbury, Sask.

Bredenbury, Sask.

SELLING PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, Martin's Dorcas strain, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. George Hicks, Mossbank, Sask. 4-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB SILVER-LACED Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00 each. Waller Siming-

ton, Kineald, Sask.

SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, from prize-winning stock, \$3.00 each. Peter Eppy, Ettington, Sask.

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKerels, good laying strain, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Chas. Thomas, Palmer, Sask.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKerels, Sask.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, WARTEN STRAIN, \$2.00. T. L. Gaffney, Tessier, Sask.

THORO-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00 each. Hayward Bros., RR. No. 3, Treherne, Man.

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#### Registered Seed

Registered Seed

MARQUIS WHEAT—THERE IS NO BETTER
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and is botanically true to type. "Lang's Second
Generation." Inspected 99.99%, pure, germinates
98%, weighs 6415 pounds. There is no better
second generation Marquis seed on earth than this
lot. We will be pleased to quote you on two
bushels or a car load. Our prices are based on the
market and we will meet any competition. We
also have in rtore "No. I Seed" Marquis, grown
from Lang's strain, and will quote in bulk cars or
less than car lots sacked. Also six-rowed barley,
"No. I Seed," in hulk cars. Angus Mackay Farin
Seed Co. Ltd., Indian Head, Sask. 3-2
SOLSGIRTH FOR SEED OATS—BANNER AND

Seed Co. Ltd., Indian Head, Sask.

3-2

SOLSGIRTH FOR SEED OATS—BANNER AND Victory, registered second, third and fourth generation, No. 1 and No. 2 seed, government tested and inspected. Prices and samples from R. B. Dickinson, sec.-treas. The Solsgirth Co-operative Seed Oat Growers' Assn. Ltd., Solsgirth, Man.

4-2

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, THIRD generation, government germination test 97%, cleaned with Carter disc cleaner, \$1.60 per\_bushel. C. Edwards, Della, Alta.

CHOICE MARQUIS WHEAT, FIRST AND second generation grade (registered), beavily, cleaned. Price, \$3.00 and \$2.50 bushel, bagged, sealed, f.o.b. Laura, Sask. Thos. C. Bennett. 52-6

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AMERICAN BANNER SEED OATS, breaking, cleaned, 65 cents per bushel. Blossom sweet clover, nine cents pound. Ramage, Greenway, Man.

SEED OATS, WHEAT, BARLEY, FLAX. MALden Elevator Co. Ltd., 124 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

#### SEEDS

PURE WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, scarified, recleaned, sacked, 10e, pound Also pure flax, free of weeds, cleaned, sacked, \$2.50 bushel. Alex S. Brown, Regent, Man. 4-3
BUCKWHEAT FOR SALE—SAMPLE AND price on application. David Ferguson, Elkhorn, Man. 3-2

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SIX-ROW SEED BARLEY, CAR LOT, 75 CENTS per bushel, f.o.b. Lestock, Sask. Robert Beckett. 3-4

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SEED CORN, KILN DRIED, 18 KINDS. P. O. Peterson, Chaffee, N.D. 3-15

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WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, thoroughly scartified and cleaned, in cotton bags, Sc.; Brome Grass, 9c.; Rye Grass, 7c. pound, f.o.b., C.P.R. or C.N.R.—Wawanesa Seed Grain Association, Wawanesa, Man.

tion, Wawaness, Man. 3-6

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED,
eight cents pound. Guaranteed free from couch
grass and noxious weeds. N. C. Stewart, Phippen,
Sask. 2-6

Sass. 2-6
WHITE BLOSSOM UNSCARIFIED SWEET
clover seed, cleaned, 90 per cent, will grow, six
cents pound, bags free. D. Roberts, Osborne,
Man. 3-6

WANTED—PRICE ON 2,000 POUNDS OR MORE sweet clover seed, scarified, government tested. Only highest quality considered. C. R. Whittaker, Lamont, Alta.

Lamont, Alta.

SELLING—SWEET CLOVER SEED, GOVERNment test, germination 99%, 10c. pound; 500
pounds, write for price. Bags free. Fred Forsberg
and Sons, Dauphin, Man.

WHITE BLOSOM SWEET CLOVER, HULLED,
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SELLING—SWEET CLOVER SEED, EIGHT cents pound, sacks extra. Coltart, Roland, Man. RYE GRASS SEED FOR SALE—SIX CENTS
pound. Would exchange for brush cutter. Clark,

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TIMOTHY SEED, READY FOR THE DRILL,
no Russian thistle or couch, 12c. per pound. J.
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Salling—SWEFT CLOVER, WHITE BLOS-som, government grade No. 1, % pound. 8. som, government grade No. 1, 9c. pound. 8.
Doran, Brandon, Man. 4-3
WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, 9c.
L pound; 500 pounds, 7 b/gc.; bags included. Blaine

pound; 500 pounds, 7 kgc.; bags included. Blaim Roberts, Osborne, Man.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, HULLED,

Thos. Foulston, Box 57, Eyebrow, Sasa.

PURE WHITE PLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER
and recleaned scarified, sacked, 10c, per pound. Sample If requested. E. Tester, Arcola, Sask. 3-3
SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER
scarlied, recleaned, moken.

SELLING —WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER scarified seed, 10c. pound. Ch. Verscheure Inwood, Man. 2-

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER,

Deforatine, Man. 2-7

BROME SEED, CLEANED AND SACKED, \$7.50
per 100 pounds; 500 pounds or over, \$7.00 per 100.
Neuman Kenyon, R.R. 2, Elm Creek, Man. 2-3

SELLING—SLIGHTLY USED HULLER AND
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ALFALFA SEED-HANSEN'S COSSACK AND Siberian Yellow Flowered. Write Paramount Alfalfa Farm, Rife, Alta. 3-5 WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, ČLEANED

and scarified, bags included, nine cents per pound,
J. R. Earls, Box 270, Portage la Prairie, Man. 3-5
TIMOTHY—A FINE SAMPLE, THOROUGHLY
cleaned, bags included, ten cents per pound, J. R.
Earls, Box 270, Portage la Prairie, Man. 3-5
WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARI-

fled, nine cents pound. Sample on request. Jas Jounning, Dand, Man. 4-3 WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, 5c, pound. J. Bridges, Souris, Man. 4-3 WESTERN RYE GRASS, CLEANED AND BAG-ged, eight cents. James Dash, Kipling, Sask. 3-5

SELLING—CAR LOT OF TWO THOUSAND bushels Golden Rain seed oats, grown on breaking, free from wild oats, weighing 42 pounds. Car lot, 65c. a bushel; less than car, 70c; bags extra. A. T. Watson, Box 46, Yellow Grass, Sask. 4-2
WANTED—CAR LOAD OF SEED OATS, MUST be clean. Alsaskman preferred. Forward samples and prices to Frere F. Wallond, sec-treas., Douglas, Man., Local U.F.M.
LEADER OATS, GROWN FROM BREAKING, absolutely clean, germination test 98%, 55c. bushel, ear lots, f.o.b. Vincent Baldock, Luseland, Sask.

SELLING—CLEAN, STRONG GERMINATION
Alsaskman seed, 65 cents, f.o.b. Samples free,
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CAR LOAD AMERICAN BANNER SEED OATS,
60 cents bushel. Angus Huffman, Baldur, Man.

SELLING—CAR BANNER SEED OATS BY
R. A. Burke, Walpole, Sask. Price 60c. per bushel,
t.o.b. Doonside, Sask., C.N.R. 2-3
SEVERAL CARS SEED OATS FOR SALE. FOR
price and sample, write A. F. Partridge, Codette

VICTOR OATS, OFF SUMMERFALLOW, 75c bushel, bags extra. J. H. Jacklin, Meadows

Man.

ONE CAR BANNER SEED OATS FOR SALE
60c, bushel, f.o.b. Ryerson, Sample on request
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J. Harris, Ryerson, Sask. 4-2 SELLING—HULLESS OATS, \$3.00 HUNDRED, sacks extra. Fred Chilton, Calras, Alta. 2-3

SELLING—CAR VICTORY SEED OATS, 50c. bushel. Sample R. Gould, Bittern Lake, Alta. BANNER SEED OATS—ONE CAR, 60 CENTS per bushel. F. P. Austin, Ranforly, Alta. 4-3 per bushel. F. P. Austin, Ranfuriy, Alta.

SELLING—BANNER AND VICTORY SI
oats, also feed oats. W. Greer, Lashburn, Sask

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MARQUIS SEED WHEAT, THIRD GENERAtion; field inspection, 99.999% pure; Dominion
Seed Branch germination test, 99%; sealed bags
or car load. Write for prices. Steve Kolesar,
Neepawa, Man.

UNIVERSITY No. 222 WHEAT, TESTED SIX
years at university, average yield seven bushels
more than Marquis and four days earlier, ge mination six days 97%, \$2.50 bushel. T. J. Anderson,
Bon Accord, Aita.

Bon Accord, Atta.

PURE KUBANKA DURUM FROM HAND-SE-lected seed, \$2.00, sacked. Burbank's Quality, ripens 85 days, among highest yielders grown, \$1.85 sacked. Pure Kota, \$1.85, sacked. Samples ten cents. Robert Blane, Harrowby, Man. 3-5 [Continued on next page

# The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



#### Breakfast Foods!

Breakfast Foods!

I'll say I'm delighted, and tickled, and glad that breakfasts have changed since the days when a lad I was tutored, and taught, and requested to feel that nothing on earth took the place of catmeal! "Your porridge!" said mother, "Your porridge!" said sis, "Your porridge!" said dad, "and you'll die if you miss!" "Your porridge!" by ove, I still see it steaming on top of the stove! I see it, I hear it, I smell it, I know 'twill always be with me wherever I go! Now, porridge is good, and I'm granting all that, it is food for the skinny and food for the fat; it has a great mission on earth to perform, for it makes the step spry and it keeps the blood warm; not a word would I utter against it today, for I'm strong for it yet as a cow is for hay—but what I am saying is not that it's bad, I'm saying I'm tickled, delighted and glad that porridge has company now on the shelf, and doesn't have all of that space to itself! I rejoice that the kidlets who breakfast today have other nice portions for stowing away—have flakes by the dozens, and crinkles and rye, have biscuits and bran that are thrills to the eye, have crisp little dainties from barley and wheat to alter their diets a bit when they eat! Yes, porridge is good, it is famous and fine; I still want it mixed with the line-up of mine, but Oh, I am happy, real happy, I fear, that we don't have to eat it each day of the year! 

#### SEEDS

- FOR SALE—SOUTH AFRICAN GOLDEN BALL wheat, rust proof, drought resisting, solid straw, heavy yielder, \$5.00 bushel. C. H. Crofford, bellsle, Sask. 4-5
- 2,000 BUSHELS MARQUIS, THIRD GENERA-tion, passed field inspection, government germina-tion 98%, \$1,75, cleaned. Price subject change. Gould, Vegreville, Alta. 4-5
- KOTA SEED WHEAT, MILL RUN, GERMINA-tion test 95%, \$2.00 bushel. J. H. Jacklin,
- CAR LOAD OF KUBANKA DURUM WHEAT, price \$1.75 bushel, cleaned. M. E. Peto, Emerson, Man.
- BURBANK QUALITY SEED WHEAT, \$2.50 PER bushel; 1,000 bushels, \$2.25 per bushel. Robt. Drysdale, Brandon, Man. 3-5
- SELLING LIMITED QUANTITY GARNET wheat, \$3.00 bushel, f.o.b., bags extra. J. A. Dawson, Rosthern, Sask.
- FOR SALE—QUALITY WHEAT, \$2.00 PER bushel. Fred Lovatt, Hayfield, Man. 2-6

#### FARM LANDS

#### Sale or Rent

- FOR RENT OR SALE SECTION AND A quarter, Brandon district, two miles from station and five from divisional-point town. Land At; 600 acres under cultivation, 135 in summerfallow; good buildings (separate dwellings for two families if desired), other improvements and water: close to school; good settlement. Apply Owner, P.O. Box 993, Brandon.
- BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—TO CLOSE AN estate we will sell 300 acres cut up into five farms 30 to 80 acres each, rich river bottom silt, adjoining Chilliwark Valley; Lower Fraser, same kind of land but quarter price. Do not write for further particulars, but see us when you come to Vancouver. Suitable for a colony. Hope and Farmer, 614 Pender St. W., Vancouver.
- FARM FOR SALE—456 ACRES, ONE MILE from town, good land, water and buildings, fenced, 350 acres under cultivation. In order to wind up an estate this land must be sold. Price \$25 per acre, reasonable cash payment. For information, write Campbell and Kiddle, Endlang P.O., Alta. 3-6
- HALF-SECTION: TEN-ROOMED HOUSE, furnace heated, hardwood finishings; hip-roof barn: 270 acres under cultivation, two wells; heavy clay level land, no stones; 3½ miles to town, one mile to school. Price \$5,500. Cash \$1,500, balance crop payments. Cannan Farm Agency, Macklin, Sask.
- Sask.

  SELL OR RENT SECTION, 170 ACRES summerfallow, 75 fall plowing; 15 horses; full line machinery, including tractor, plow, threshing machine. Rent with or without equipment. Near four towns. Jas. Breakey, Pierson, Man. 4-2
- BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTIC-ulars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.
- 226 ACRES, DEEPDALE ONE MILE, ROBLIN nine, \$1,000 cash or \$20 per acre. Ten-year contract, 10% cash down. E. L. Aveling, Box 147, Yorkton, Sask.
- IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS FOR sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. Easy terms. Write for printed list. The Union Trust Company, Winnipeg.
- TRADING QUARTER-SECTION POPLAR bush, easily cleared, crop failures unknown, for 1,000 to 1,400-pound horses, or cash. H. Nunne-maker, Sylvan Lake, Alta. 3-3
- 60 ACRES AT STONEWALL, 22 MILES FROM Winnipeg; high school, lime kins near; bungalow and barn; milk route, etc.; \$3,500 cash required. Apply Walch Land Co., Winnipeg. 3-2
- Apply watch Land Co., Wilhilper. 3-2
  160 ACRES, ALL BREAKABLE, IN CODERRE
  district, eight miles from town. Price nine dollars
  acre. Write for terms. Clifford Deforest, Sham-
- SELLING—HALF-SECTION, 2-50-22-4, ONE mile from New Sarepta, half cultivated till 1911, \$2,500, \$320 down. Ferguson Whiteside, Little Britain, Ont.
- GET A MINNESOTA FARM WHILE PRICES are still low; let us help you. State Immigration Dept. 775, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.
- I WILL SELL SOME OF MY FARMS, NEAR Gleichen. Half cash, balance half crop payment. Marcillous Bolinger, Gleichen, Alta. 4-5 HALF-SECTION, \$2,500. WRITE BOX 51 Kincald, Sask. 3-3

#### Farm Lands Wanted

- FARM LANDS WANTED IN MANITOBA, SAS-katchewan and Alberta, for sale on share of crop terms. We have a number of experienced farmers with complete outfits of livestock and farm equip-ment who are anxious to purchase improved farms immediately. Submit full particulars to British Dominions Land Settlement Corporation Limited, 364 Main Street, Winnipez, Man 2-3.
- WANTED FULLY EQUIPPED SECTION OR more. Will trade as first payment, modern 12-roomed residence, turnished, 30 acres, 60 fruit trees, outbuildings. Box 393, Grand Forks, B C.
- SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 539 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebr
- WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF FARM for sale for spring delivery. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

#### FARM MACHINERY

- OR SALE—LARGE QUANTITY OF STEEL wheels, 50-in. in diameter, ½ x 2½-in. concave rim, ½-in. spoke staggart, length of hub 7-in, bore in hub 1½-in. These wheels are all new; would make good harrow cart wheels or hay rake and will fit some seed drills. Price each \$1.50, f.o.b. Portage la Prairie. Link Manufacturing Co. Money to accompany order. FOR
- FOR SALE—ONE 20 H.P. STICKNEY GASO-line engine, \$125; one five-ton wagon scales, \$120; two LaCrosse three-furrow tractor plaws, \$70 each one Fordson tractor, A1 condition, \$225. Box 44, Granum, Alta. 27-2
- Granum, Alta.

  27-2

  SELLING—40-IN, BULL DOG FANNING MILL, with 8-ft, bagger and 1½, H.P. Jumbo gas engine, price \$40; also three-roll Buil Dog wild oat cleaner, price \$10; and 12-in, grain grinder, in good condition, price \$25. M. E. Peto, Emerson, Man.
- WEED BURNERS—PIPE DRAW BARS, COM-bination harrow and weed burning earts, burning attachments for drag harrows, \$13.50 delivered. Ask your dealer. Circulars. Servoss Burner Co., Briercrest, Sask.
- Briercrest, Sask.

  1NTERNATIONAL 10-H.P. KEROSENE GASO-line engine, 9¼ Vessot grinder. Complete with belt. Running order. A. Kempthorne, Desford, Man. 3-5
- TEN-INCH GRINDER, GOOD CONDITION, two set plates, right size for Fordson or other light tractor, capacity 50 to 60 bushels hour, \$33. H. A. Gorrell, Oxbow, Sask.

#### FARM MACHINERY

- NEW CORN PLANTER, MOLINE, NEVER used, spool check wire, two-horse, \$30 cash. H. A. Gorrell, Oxbow, Sask. 4-2
- TRADE—TOURING CAR. ONLY RUN 9,000 miles, for good big stallion, Percheron or Clydesdale. Fred Irvin, Viceroy, Sask. 4-3 MOLINE TRACTOR GANG TANDEM DISC and Liberty grain blower for sale. Will take car in trade. W. Goodspeed, Rutland, Sask. 4-3 WANTED. TRACTOR MCCORPUSCE DEEP.
- WANTED TRACTOR, MCCORMICK-DEER-ing, 15-30; Bissell disc; Brandon subsurface packer. Box 101, Delisle, Sask.
- WANTED—THREE-FURROW HORSE GANG. Write particulars. Jos. J. Muza, Empress, Alta
- WANTED—GOOD LAND PACKER, COCK-shutt or International preferred. Write John Breadner, Armley, Sask.

  NEW CUSHMAN EIGHT-INCH GRINDER, cost \$57, for 30 dollars. Also five-ton scale. Box 172, Chauvin, Alta.
- 172, Chauvin, Alta.

  HAVE 30-HORSE STEAM ENGINE. WILL trade for lumber or small tractor engine. Box 7, 4-4
- Muenster, Sask. 4-4
  CARTER DISC GRAIN CLEANER, USED ONLY
  as demonstrator. Three Titan 10-20 tractors.
  Write J. W. Graham, Assimbola, Sask. 4-2
  SELLING—SLIGHTLY USED CULTI PACKER,
  15 feet wide, \$125, at Hatton, Sask. George Rageth,
  3-3
- NOTICE—WANTED, ELEVATING GRADER, cheap for cash. William McCauley, Sovereign, Sask
- BARGAIN—RUMELY 12-29, GOOD AS NEW; Cockshutt engine four-disc plow, plowed 100 acres. Both \$800. Edgar Swalm, Kindersley, Sask. 2-3 DAIN HAY STACKER AND PUSH SWEEP, two mowers and one rake. Real snap for \$200. Alfred Waldern, Lacombe, Alta. 2-3 FOR SALE OR TRADE—BISSELL 14-FT. DISC: windmill tower, 50 ft. J. M. Craig, Vantage
- ONE BRADLEY ALL-STEEL HAY PRESS, good as new. Peter Gross, St. Boswells, Sask. 2-3
- IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK-ing for advertised here, why not advertise your want? Someone among the 75,000 readers may have just what you need, and be glad to sell at a reasonable price.

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- USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS; TITAN, CASE and Neilson tractor parts: windshields, magnetos, engines, wheels, springs, axies, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, bearings, gears of all descriptions. Low prices. Largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save 25 to 80%. Parts for Overlands, Gray Dorts, McLaughlins, Maxwells, Chevrolets and many others. New or used Ford parts. Orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co. Ltd., 263 to 273 Fort St., Winnipeg. 51-26
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- WANTED FORD CAR GOVERNOR. F. Wright, Sidney, Man. 3-2

#### Tractors

- WATERLOO BOY TRACTOR, 12-24, \$250, FOR quick sale. O. J. Bourassa, LaFleche, Sask WANTED RUMELY OIL-PULL. JEFFERY.
- SELL OR TRADE—E. B. TRACTOR, 12.20, and plows. S. G. Sanders, Kandahar, Sask. 4-2

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  dyers, cleaners. Solied suits, overcoats cleaned or
  dyed like new. Local agent at every point. 38-13

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  ST. WALBURG, SASK.
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- CUSTOMS TANNERS—WE TAN HIDES FOR robes, lace, rawhide and harness leather; also furs. Satisfaction guaranteed. We buy hides and furs. Great West Tannery, Regina, Sask. 4-5

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- FINEST MANITOBA HONEY, FIVES OR TENS, in 60-pound crates, \$9.00. Ch. Verscheure, Inwood. 2-3
- FOR SALE—FINEST CLOVER HONEY, \$7.80 per 60-pound crate; Buckwheat, \$6.00. M. Mossip, Dunnville, Ont.
- ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY, No. 1, TO CLEAR at \$6.90; Amber, \$5.40, per crate of six 'cen-pound pails, f.o.b. Brucefield, Ont. J. R. Murdoch. 4-5
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- WATCH REPAIRS
- PLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW. CP3 watch inspectors. Promptness and accurate guaranteed. Mail watch for estimate by return

# The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., January 22, 1926

WHEAT—Local market has declined in sympathy with world's markets. Generally speaking there has been no independent action here, but Liverpool and Beunos Aires have fell the pressure of Argentine offerings, and with a reported easier demand from the guropean miller, markets have been heavy invariably closing lower day by day. The guropean miller, markets have been heavy invariably closing lower day by day. The world's situation has changed little but sentiment, bullish a week ago, is now switching over and there has been considerable liquidation of wheat held by speculators. Export business from here has been light as far as can be traced. If there was any sold the market did not reflect it. There is a fair demand for cash wheat nevertheless and offerings of grain in store at lakeheads is extremely light. This perhaps is partly due to to congestion with elevators filled with tightly held wheat and few new arrivals on account of this condition. There has been fair business in all rail wheat of lower grades such as Tough four's, but little demand for No. 2 and 3 Northerns on track.

OATS—Very dull market in futures, but fair all-rail business in spot oats with Eastern Canada. Lower grades principally in demand at present spreads with only limited quantities offering. Liquidation in wheat caused some selling of oats today, but the grain was fairly firm despite this.

BARLEY—Very weak market with the few cars offering depressing prices. Absolutely rotten demand for high grade barley, and any buying looks as though it might only be speculative. office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., January 22,

FLAX—Stop loss orders encountered between 220 and 210 on markets of 21st and 22nd, forced prices down to the low point and liquidation was heavy. Crushers agents were very active buyers from 211 to 209 and took fairly large quantities at 210. Apart from this there has been little doing.

W	INN	IPEG	FUT	URES
*	00	In alex	-1	

Jan. 1	8 to	Jan.	23, in	clusiv			Week	Year
	18	19	20	21	22	23	Ago	Ago
Wheat May July Oct.	159 1571		1591 1571 1391	154		154 1 152 1 135 1	1561	200 ± 197 ±
Oats- May July	50 1	50 t 51 t	501 51	49 t 50 t	481	481 491	50 ± 51	681 70
Oct.	**							* *
May July Oct.	663	66 1 67 1	651	64 I 65 I	641 651	641	661 671	991
Flax— May July Oct.	2221	224 226 216	221 1 223 215	214 216 213	214 <del>1</del> 216 206	2131 2141 206	2231 224 216	2761 2771
May July Oct.	1071 1071 981	108 108 100	107 107 98	104 1041 951	1021 103 95	1021 103 96	1051 106 971	170 165‡

#### Jan. 18 to Jan. 23, inclusive.

	20	21	22	23	Ago	Ago
					1541	1981
54 148	1471	144	1421	1421	1441	1871
2 1144	112	1094	107	1171	1291 1101	160 k 158 k 40 k
	153 148 148 140 1 133 1 1 133 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 153 152 1 5 148 147 1 8 140 139 1 1 133 131 1 2 114 112	04 153 152 149 54 148 147 144 8 140 139 136 1 1 133 131 128 1 2 114 112 109 1	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 133   131   128   126   126   126   126   126   114   112   109   107   117	$\begin{array}{c} 0\frac{1}{2} & 153\frac{1}{8} & 152\frac{1}{8} & 149 \\ 5\frac{1}{8} & 147\frac{1}{8} & 147\frac{1}{8} & 144 \\ 142\frac{1}{8} & 147\frac{1}{8} & 144 \\ 142\frac{1}{8} & 142\frac{1}{8} & 134\frac{1}{8} & 134\frac{1}{8} \\ 131\frac{1}{8} & 131\frac{1}{8} & 134\frac{1}{8} & 134\frac{1}{8} & 134\frac{1}{8} \\ 111\frac{1}{8} & 112\frac{1}{8} & 109\frac{1}{8} & 107\frac{1}{8} & 117\frac{1}{8} & 110\frac{1}{8} \\ 2 & 114\frac{1}{8} & 112\frac{1}{8} & 109\frac{1}{8} & 107\frac{1}{8} & 117\frac{1}{8} & 110\frac{1}{8} \\ \end{array}$

LIVERPOOL PRICES
Liverpool market closed January 22 as follows:
March, 2d lower at 11s 9\d; May, 1\d lower at
1s 9\d; May, 1\d lower at
nucles expected to higher at \$4.85. Worked out in
suchels and Canadian currency, Liverpool close
vas: March, \$1.71\dagger; May, \$1.69\dagger.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring Wheat — No. 1 dark northern, lontana, \$1.76\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$1.82\frac{1}{2}\$; No. 1 northern, l.66\frac{1}{4}\$ to \$1.82\frac{1}{4}\$; No. 2 dark northern spring, noice to fancy, \$1.70\frac{1}{4}\$ to \$1.75\frac{1}{4}\$; No. 2 northern, l.63\frac{1}{4}\$ to \$1.65\frac{1}{4}\$; No. 3 dark northern spring, noice to fancy, \$1.67\frac{1}{4}\$ to \$1.72\frac{1}{4}\$; No. 3 northern, l.54\frac{1}{4}\$ to \$1.63\frac{1}{4}\$; No. 1 durum, \$1.38\frac{1}{4}\$ to \$1.66\frac{1}{4}\$; No. 1 durum, \$1.38\frac{1}{4}\$ to \$1.47\frac{1}{4}\$; lo. 2 durum, \$1.37\frac{1}{4}\$ to \$1.45\frac{1}{4}\$; No. 3 durum, \$1.36\frac{1}{4}\$ to \$1.43\frac{1}{4}\$. No. 3 vellow corn, 73c to 80c. 0.3 white oats, 38\frac{1}{4}\$ co 38\frac{1}{4}\$c. Barley, 63c to 65c. lo. 2 rye, 95c to 96c. Flax, \$2.37\frac{1}{4}\$ to \$2.42\frac{1}{4}\$.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Cattle—1,900. Market: Slow, weak to 25c wer on all classes. Bulk prices follow: Beef eers and yearlings, \$7.25 to \$8.50; cows and iffers, \$4.25 to \$7.00; canners and cutters, \$3.50 \$4.00; bologna bulls, \$5.25 to \$5.75; feeder and ocker steers, \$6.25 to \$7.25. Calves—2,100. larket: Big, 50c lower, practical top good lights, 11.50. Hogs—13,500. Market: Bidding steady 25c higher. Top price, \$12.25 bid. Bulk prices llow: Packing sows, \$10 to \$10.25; pigs, \$13. acep—500. Market: Lambs steady, sheep weak, ulk prices follow: Fat lambs, \$14 to \$14.25; fat res, \$7.50 to \$8.50.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

United Grain Growers Limited report as follows for the week ending January 22, 1926:
Receipts this week: Cattle, 9,692; hogs, 15,508; heep, 1,732. Receipts last week: Cattle, 9,033; hogs, 15,447; sheep, 223.
Receipts during this week are about on a level of the previous week, all cattle prices, with the sception of good quality stocker and feeder steers, an be quoted sharply lower. Best butcher and aport steers are bringing up to \$7.00, the majority of good butcher steers butcher and aport steers are bringing up to \$7.00, the majority of good butcher steers butcher and sport steers are bringing around \$6.50. Butcher cows and heifers are also changing hands to lower prices, best cows making \$4.50, medium of good qualities \$3.50 to \$4.00. Choice butcher effects from \$5.00 to \$5.50, a few odd ones a shade aigher. The demand for stocker and feeder steers on tinues quite active. Good breedy qualities tringing prices that look entirely out of line with mished cattle. The calf market is just about teady, best vealers making from \$7.00 to \$8.50, eavy calves from \$3.50 to \$5.00. We think the utstanding sale on this market last week consisted \$30 heifers shipped in by George Jones, of Kenton, Ian., and sold by United Livestock Growers imited at the top price of 7c. per pound, the urchaser being The Harris Abattor. These effers were purchased on these yards last June \$3.50 per 100.

The hog market is in a somewhat unsettled state

The nog market is in a somewhat unsettled state owing to uneven receipts, thick-smooths at time of writing selling at \$12.85, with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select bacons.

The sheep and lamb deliveries during the past week have been considerably heavier, best lambs making from \$11.50 to \$12, butcher sheep from \$5.00 to \$7.50.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should

making from \$11.30 to \$12, butcher sheep from \$5.00 to \$7.50.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

We would like to remind all Grain Grower and Livestock Shipping Associations in Saskatchewan that a Co-operative Livestock Shipping Convention is being called at Saskatoon on Wednesday, January 27, not on the 28th as previously announced. The object being to try and form a federation of the various local Shipping Associations. W. Waldron, co-operation and markets commissioner for Saskatchewan, has been asked to convene this convention, and we would strongly urge all organizations and shipping agents interested in this movement to get in touch with Mr. Waldron at the earliest possible moment and secure full particulars from him.

The following summary shows the prevailing

The following summary	shows	the pre-	vailing
prices at present:			
Choice export steers		.\$6.50 to	\$7.00
Prime butcher steers			
Good to choice steers			6.00
Medium to good steers			5.50
Common steers			
Choice feeder steers, fleshy			
Medium feeders			
Common feeder steers			
Good stocker steers		1 02 122 202 0700	
Medium stockers			
Common stockers			
Choice butcher heifers			
Fair to good heifers			
Medium heifers			
Stock heifers			
Choice butcher cows		A STATE A	
Fair to good cows			
		O W.O	
Breedy stock cows			
Canner cows			
Canner cows		50 00 to	
Choice springers		20.00 to	25 00
Common springers		7 00 to	9.00
Choice light veal calves		1.00 to	
Choice heavy calves	*****	2 00 to	
Common calves	*****	3.00 to	
Heavy bull calves		2.00 to	4.00

WINNIPEG—Eggs: The market is fairly steady with prices to country shippers extras 45c, firsts 37c, seconds 25c. Jobbing fresh extras 47c, firsts 45c, seconds 27c. Poultry: The market has shown no change during the week.

SASKATCHEWAN—Eggs: With arrivals increasing steadily, North Battleford dealers are paying country points extras 30c, firsts 27c, seconds 20c. Regina paying country points extras 42c, firsts 33c to 37c, seconds 20c. Jobbing fresh extras 47c, firsts 35c. Storage firsts 36c, seconds 30c. Poultry: The market is quiet and prices are unchanged.

#### The Open Forum

Continued from Page 23

must be admitted by all. The only method by which the Council of Agriculture can become an efficient agency for such work is by affiliation of every bona fide farmers organization in Canada. The co-operative marketing pools should affiliate also.

If these suggestions would be followed out then the Council of Agriculture would become a real co-ordinating and constructive force in formulating, promoting and bringing into practical use the concentrated strength of the organized farmers of Canada.

Canada.

In the wheat pool of Alberta a motion to affiliate and for the pool to induce the other pools to do likewise was introduced at the last Alberta Wheat Pool Convention. However, the motion did not carry, but nevertheless it is a suggestion along correct lines leading in the right direction. It is up to you fellow farmers who are members of the pools to see that these suggestions are carried into effect.—Carl Axelson, Bingville, Alta.

The Editor.—Just a little space in your valuable paper re stampeding the country

#### Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur January 18 to January 23, inclusive

8	Date	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
Jan. Week Yenr	18 19 20 21 22 23 k Ago	471 48 471 471 461 461 471 671	431 431 431 421 411 411 431 611	431 431 431 421 411 411 431 617	411 418 411 401 391 391 411 591	38 381 371 371 361 361 38	612 62 611 601 591 601 611 951	561 57 561 551 551 561 891	53 53 52 51 51 50 51 52 51 52 87	52 521 511 501 491 601 511 851	215 } 216 } 216 } 217   217   217   217   215   215   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268   268	211 2121 2091 2924 2031 202 2114 2641	1971 199 1961 189 1891 1881 1981 2561	1021 1031 1011 99 971 971 1001 164

# Ship Your Grain

# UNITED GRAIN GROWERS P

Bank of Hamilton Chambers,

Winnipeg

Lougheed Building, Calgary

GET THE FULLEST POSSIBLE PROTECTION

with elevators. We see, by recent issues of your paper, that Mr. Maharg and Mr. Riddell are rapping the pool management about wasting millions of dollars of the contract signers' money on building pool elevators. I agree with you on one point that the pool would be wasting millions of dollars on building country point elevators. If they had every country point elevators. If they had every country point elevator donated to them as a gift, they would be wasting millions of dollars operating them. What the farmers at country points need are grain loading platforms, built about six feet higher than the ordinary standard platform supplied by the railroad, so as the grain would run into the car without having to be shovelled. The high grain loading platform would be equipped with a folding chute and a bucket spout to conduct the grain into the car. A set of self-registering scales and a platform like the above would save the growers millions of dollars every year at country points. The cost of handling our grain for one year through country point elevators, whether pool or non-pool elevators, would build the above platform and the grain would be handled free of charge at country points for as long as the platform lasts—that would be a lifetime. The size of the platform would be determined on the volume of grain to be handled at each point. Where a large volume of grain is handled, a platform with a track on each side, where you can load cars from both sides at once, would economize on material and space.

Mr. Riddell gives a word of warning to the farmers of this province to executive.

handled, a platform with a track on each side, where you can load cars from both sides at once, would economize on material and space.

Mr. Riddell gives a word of warning to the farmers of this province to carefully examine the unlimited amount asked for and accepted by the directors of the pool in the resolutions on elevator policy. Nothing can be lost and certainly many millions of dollars can be saved by frank discussion of this pool policy. The two cents taken from the growers by the pool for building country point elevators would be a small item in comparison to the expense the growers have been at in years gone by, with the different elevator companies tampeding the country with elevators at the growers' expense. We see a lot of fligures in the papers about the price the pool farmer and the non-pool farmers received for their wheat. If these fligures are correct then this is what the elevator companies were doing, taking from 50 cents to 75 cents per bushel of the growers' grain for stampeding the country with elevators and good business principles for the owners and shareholders of the elevators. These may have been sound business principles for the elevator companies but very unsound for the grower. All the farmer has to do is to look at the price he received for his grain before the pool started and what he is getting from the pool today to show him the difference. Mr. Black states that the future of the country, then why not co-operate with the farmers and help to give the same accommodation for handling our grain as our livestock. We can drive our livestock to the stock yards and load them on to the cars without costing us one cent. With the high grain loading platform and save millions of dollars each year. I would like a frank discussion with every farmer on the high grain loading platform. If it would suit at their shipping points.—Josiah Biggart, Tatsfield, Sask.

Criticizes Grading System

The Editor.—Having read W. H. Sketchley's letter in the Open Forum I would like a little space to comment on his statement that there isn't another country with as rigid a system of inspection of grain as in Canada. I say no, as I have lived in seven different states in the Union and have sold wheat not by far as good as the wheat that is here graded No. 3 tough, and there I received No. 1 northern. But the government inspectors are only a joke. To give a few facts: In 1921, one of my neighbors sold every bushel of his wheat for No. 1, but kept one bushel for testing the grading system with. In 1922, he took this sample to be graded; same graded No. 2; in 1923, graded No. 3 frosted; in 1924, graded good 3; and 1925 the same wheat graded No. 3 tough. Now if this is what you call grading I don't wonder that the farmers are not making any headway.

In 1923, I took a 12-quart pail of wheat from a load, and, after mixing it well, five different men from the crew each taking a sample envelope filled it with wheat and

# REGARDING DUCKS

The prices of the other poultry listed are creek, and guaranteed until February 15. GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO. 91-95 LUSTED STREET, WINNIPEG

DRESSED AND LIVE POULTRY WANTED bressed Turkeys, 13 lbs. and over, 30c; 10-13 lbs., 25-27c; 8-10 lbs. 22-24c Other poultry prices remain the same as quoted in this paper Devember 30. RELIABLE PRODUCE CO. 317 STELLA AVE., WINNIPEG

We GUARANTEE This Separator to Give You PERFECT SEED



A machine that will remove every kernel of wild or tame Oats from Wheat, Barley and Rye, by just running the grain through once, is the greatest money maker and saver you could place on the farm.

#### EMERSON KICKER 3 SHOE (Made in two sizes) 6 SHOE

Just send us a sample of the worst mixture you have and we'll clean it for you. Without seeing the separator you would swear it was a 'handpicked' selection—and if you can not get as good results in one operation, in your own barn, we will take the machine back. Write tonight for free literature.

Emerson Mfg. Co. Ltd. WINNIPEG, MAN.

marked it with his name, and I had the pleasure of mailing these five samples for government grading, and out of the five samples we received three different grades, which shows how the grain is graded. As long as we have a government grading system we will get no better.

The same applies to the hog grading. Out of 13 cars of hogs shipped by one drover, three hogs went select, although they were all Yorks and Tams. If the government wants to grade, why not grade out of the packing plants as well as in this hog grading system? It is fine for the drovers and packers, but a joke for farmers, as it takes three times as much to raise a bacon hog as a lard hog.—F. Rosekrans, Edberg, Alta.

#### "Every Man to His Own Job"

Nearly everyone has something at which they are particularly good, and The Guide has developed in the "Little Classified Ad." a wizzard at selling.

buying and exchanging farm products. It is easy to spend money for advertising farm products where it will do no good-like pouring water into a dry hole, but the Farmers' Market Place spans the West, and provides a service that will produce the quickest results with the smallest expense.

At a very small cost a little Classified Ad. reaches a big market, obtains satisfactory cash prices, raises needed eash from idle equipment, from breeding stock, from seed grain and from dozens of sources. It also can be used effectively to save money when purchasing anything that is used on the farm. And if we can do it for others, we can do it for you. See page 24 for further information.

# TELLING FARM PRODUCTS WITH PROFITAND LESS EXPENSION A Marketing Service that Taps a New Source of Wealth

You may be afraid, if you have not tried marketing your surplus seed grain, poultry, livestock or used machinery by advertising it.

that money spent in this manner is wasted. Often it is, unless the right time, place and method are used.

No doubt you have a neighbor in your district who has found the Farmers' Market Place a profitable and inexpensive place for marketing surplus farm products. Thousands of farmers scattered over the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have tried it-have been more than satisfied with it, and have come back for several years in succession, increasing each year the amount of money they have made from this service.

February and March stand out as the most successful season of the year for buying, selling and exchanging through a "Little Guide Ad." everything used or produced on the farm. During these two months thousands of bushels of seed grain will change hands, and farmers in every district will be buying or selling pure-bred livestock, work horses, poultry, seeding equipment, farm lands and other things. Many who are wanting to rent farms or who find a shortage of anything in their locality will find a "Want Ad." an easy solution to the problem. Read below the "Out-look for 1926," also the reasons why this service will make money for you, and what other farmers have to say about this method of raising cash.

# The Outlook for 1926

A brief survey of the year that has just passed, coupled with the prospects resulting from the splendid crop harvested last fall, enables us to form some idea of what 1926 will mean to the agricultural industry.

1925 was one of the best years in our history in the production and export of poultry and eggs.

In the livestock industry feeders report the most successful year since the United States closed her markets to us. Prices of all grades of cattle were considerably higher than in previous years, and exports of beef cattle, increased more than \$6,000,000 in value.

The export trade in dairy products in 1925 increased \$9,000,000 over 1923, and \$5,000,000 over 1924. Prices of butter and cheese are nearly 20 per cent, higher than last

Registered seed grain growers are prepared for a 50 per cent, increase in demand.

Sheep raising has not been as popular since the war. Wool marketing increased over 1,000,000 pounds.

An equally good story can be told of our swine industry -better prices, and the biggest demand for breed sows ever known.

The improved all-round strength of the market is being reflected in the results obtained by farmer advertisers who have used "Little Guide Ads." to put their farm on a more profitable basis. Many who have advertised farm products for years in several different papers and farm journals write us that none compare with The Guide for results. We don't suggest that you take our word for it. Read a few of the letters we receive below. Test out this method of making money-you will be more than satisfied. The results prove our claims are

#### Why This Service Will Make Money For You The Cost Is Small-You Sell Direct-You Get The Cash

If all your neighbors had good crops, good livestock and plenty of feed, seed and machinery, your chance of making profitable sales to them would not be very good. But because this is not the case-because The Guide makes all our 76,000 readers your neighbors-because these neighbors live in districts where there is a shortage of seed grain, or where they cannot afford expensive modern machinery, or where money made in 1925 will be spent in building up better flocks of poultry and sheep, better herds of cattle and swine, you have a splendid opportunity to sell and exchange these things through The Guide at a profit. Your chance of making your farm a better paying business will begin the day you send us a "Little Guide Ad."

For a few cents a word you can reach every third farm home on the THE COST prairies. You can sell seed grain for a fraction of a cent per bushel, and livestock, machinery and other things at an equally low cost.

On page 24 you will find rates and other information. You can also save money by using IS SMALL the same means of buying almost anything you need on the farm. Classified advertising is the logical method as well as the most economical advertising service for farmers. Few transactions are too small, and fewer still are too large to be successfully accomplished by a "Little Guide Ad."

The Farmers' Market Place is divided into five main sections, EASILY FOUND under which the sub-sections are arranged in alphabetical order. This makes your ad. easy to find. Classified advertising takes an item and puts it where any interested person can find it in a jiffy. You take no chance of your ad. being lost when you place it in The Guide.

The satisfaction this service gives is proven by the fact BUYERS SHOW THEIR CONFIDENCE that more advertisers use The Guide than all other western farm journals combined. In spite of this there are more

than enough buyers. Every day we receive letters from farmers saying: "Stop my ad., I am sold out," "I have had to return several orders," "No other journal equals The Guide for producing results." Buyers flock to the Farmers' Market Place because they find the largest selection, and because they are confident the advertiser will give them a square deal. Year by year this section of our journal has been constantly improved. Hundreds of farmers have built up a big business in seed grain, livestock, poultry or nursery stock. You can't do better than give The Guide a trial during the next two months.

# Does The Guide Classified Page Bring Returns?

Read What Other Farmers Say and Why They Find a Little Guide Ad. Their Most Profitable Investment

These are the kind of results we got last year. If we can get them for farmers when times are hard, how much better should we be able to do it for you now that prospects are good. Results like these, obtained at a cost from \$1.00 to \$4.00, do not happen by accident, but are the results of having made the classified advertising service of special value to Guide readers:

#### SEED GRAIN

WHEAT WANTED—"Please cancel my ad, for car load of Durum Wheat, we have got our seed 0.K. It surely pays to advertise in The Guide for what you want."—Geo. E. Martry, Sec.-Treas., Starbuck, Man.

SPELT—"I had great luck selling my Spelt through The Guide last year, and I am putting in another ad, this year." —E. Glines, Vanguard, Sask.

CLOVER—"We are completely sold open of seed, and could have sold 8,000 pounds more to date."—S. A. Socolof-sky, Loreburn, Sask.

OATS—"My small ad. for Hulless Oats, which ran only three weeks, swamped me with orders. I received some the same night as I received The Guide. From now on I am a booster for The Guide classified advertising service."—Jno. Stevenson, Wawanesa, Man.

#### POULTRY

EGGS—"There must have been magic in my pen when I wrote the advertise-ment stating I had turkey eggs for sale Results appearing just as they did last year, starting with a few each day and developing into a rush after the first couple of insertions."—Mrs. J. Bell, Willows, Sask.

TURKEYS—"I am certainly convinced that it pays to advertise in The Guido, and hope to be back again next year. I am sold out of Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. It is impossible for me to answer all the letters received. Please insert notice that I am returning all surplus money."—Mrs. A. D. Angus, Willmar, Sask

EGGS—"Advertising in The Guide is an incentive to greater production. I obtained more orders than I could fill, in spite of increasing my breeding stock."—Syd. Caldwell, Pollockville,

#### LIVESTOCK

HOLSTEINS—"I am more than pleased with The Guide advertising service. The first day I received 21 letters, and they are still coming. To say the least, this is highly satisfactory and speaks well for the value of The Guide."—Frank McCallum, Hanley, Sask.

RED POLLS—"From the first advertisement in your journal I have received a dozen letters more than I needed. I was surprised to get so many. The Guide advertisement service is the best place to buy that I know of and I'll use it in future for anything I have to buy or sell."—Geo. Nolman, Libau, Man.

AYRSHIRES—"I sold all my Ayrshire Bulls last fall with the ad. in your paper and still get enquiries for them. The Guide can't be beat for results."

—Jas, Allan, Hughenden, Alta. (Sent in another ad. for Ayrshire Cows).

#### FARM MACHINERY

GRAIN SEPARATOR-"I wanted to GRAIN SEPARATOR—"I wanted to buy a second-hand 28-50 Case Separator last year, so I put an ad. in The Guide. It had no sooner speared than 15 people wanted to sell me theirs. Twenty-five days afterwards I bought what I wanted. Both buying and in selling little Guide ads. give me good success."—S. A. Cox, Beresford, Man.

THRESHING OUTFIT-"Last June I THRESHING OUTFIT—"Last June 1 sold a Threshing Outfit for \$1,200 through a little Guide ad. The sale was made 23 days after my ad. appeared. My experience is that if you want to buy or sell anything, advertise it in The Guide."—Geo. D. Ross, Elgin, Man.

EGGS—"Advertising in The Guide is an incentive to greater production. I could fill, and in could fill, and could as soon as possible. I am completely sold out, and find upon returning from a short trip, about two days' steady work replying to letters than have piled gold out, and find upon returning from a short trip, about two days' steady work replying to letters than have piled gold out, and fill upon returning from a short trip, about two days' steady work replying to letters than have piled out, and fill upon returning and the could be seen that the policy work replying to letters than have piled gold out, and fill upon returning and out as soon as possible. I am completely sold out, and fill upon returning and the could fill the policy work replying to letters than have piled gold out, and fill upon returning and the piled gold out, and fill upon returning and the piled gold out, and fill upon the fill out as soon as possible. I am completely sold out as soon as possible. I am completely sold out, and the piled gold out as soon as possible. I am completely sold out, and the

#### MISCELLANEOUS

STRAWBERRIES—"Last spring I advertised Strawberry Plants in four farm papers, but after checking over the letters received I find that The Guide brought more orders than the other three papers combined."—Joe Pazareno, Makinak, Man. three papers co Makinak, Man.

NURSERY STOCK—"For years I have advertised in The Guide with splendid results, and am depending on it this coming season to sell my surplus Nursery Stock, Timothy Seed and Clover Seed. As a selling agency I can certainly recommend it highly."—A. Gayton, Manitou, Man.

DOGS—"My White Collie Pupples were all sold in less than a week after the first insertion of the small ad in The Guide. I was certainly surprised with the results, in fact I received enquiries in the same mail with The Guide containing the ad."—Ross Green, Grand View Man. Grand View, Man.

SUNDRY—"Last spring I received erders for over 50,000 Strawberry Plants through a small ad through your columns, and was compelled to return hundreds of dollars. This service is a great boon to farmers. In the near dreds of dollars. This service a great boon to farmers. In the future I will be offering White Widottes for sale in your paper."—L. Newcombe, Onoway, Alta.

MAPLE SYRUP—"Please cancel my ad. for Maple Syrup as I am sold out."—R. A. Gillespie, Abbotsford, Ont.

After reading the above letters you will understand why The Guide for years has carried more classified advertising than all other western farm journals combined. During the next few months you should try this method of marketing and prove to your own satisfaction that this is a wonderful opportunity to increase the income from your farm.

YOU'LL FIND A WAY TO DO IT ON PAGE 24